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Without Concealment-----Without Compromise.

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"The Peculiar Institution."

From Niles's Register.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

There is no State in this Union, in which the ingredients for civil strife, of the most fearful character, are so largely congregated as in the State of Maryland; nor any, in which, notwithstanding the presence of those materials, the excitement in relation to Slavery and abolition has less disturbed the community. The presence, not only of a much larger *proportion* of free colored people than there is in any other State, but a much larger actual *number* of them, than is within the bounds of any other State, constitutes one of those ingredients. The process of emancipation, which, until arrested by the deplorably injudicious interference of Northern Abolitionists, had progressed with such rapidity in Maryland, as, within our own memory, to have changed the condition of nearly half of the colored people of the State, from that of Slavery to that of freedmen; and would, had it not been so interrupted, have emancipated before this time, far more than half, has been, and is *now* most painfully suspended, by the danger which the interference we allude to is fraught with. Marylanders perceive their predicament, and by restrictive legislation, which never would have been resorted to but for that interference, have endeavored to guard the community as far as was in their power, without unnecessarily oppressing the unfortunate colored people of which they have the charge.

The comparative quiet of the State, above alluded to, is liable to, and has recently received, rude interruption. We gave a brief account two weeks since, of a band of negroes attempting to make their escape from the lower counties of Maryland, passing through the District of Columbia—marching in military array—and being arrested, with the loss of some lives, near Rockville, in Montgomery county. Report had exaggerated their number. There were not over thirty-eight or forty of them. They were principally from Charles and St. Mary's counties. It is probable that the whole of them have been retaken, and that most of them have returned to Charles county.

The incident gave a sensible shock to the whole community.

According to the census of 1840, Charles county then contained 5,998 whites, 807 free blacks, and 9,280 slaves; nearly two colored to one white.

The *Port Tobacco Times*, furnishes the following:—

CHARLES COUNTY MEETING.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Charles county was held at the court-house in Port Tobacco, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, agreeably to public notice, "to deliberate on matters vitally affecting their interests," when Gen. John Matthews was called to the chair, and Captain Robert Gray and Francis H. Digger appointed secretaries. On motion of Walter Mitchell, Esq. it was

Resolved, That five persons from each of the election districts in this county be appointed to form a committee to prepare resolutions, and report the same for the action of the meeting—the said committee to be appointed by the Chair.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee:—

First District. William B. Stone, Walter M. Miller, William F. Rennoe, William D. Cobey, William Thompson.

Second. Hugh Cox, Francis H. Digges, Peter W. Crain, George Dent, Johannes D. Starke.

Third. Walter Mitchell, Sylvester F. Gardiner, Hezekiah Brawner, John G. Chapman, George W. Matthews.

Fourth. Josiah Hawkins, Henry H. Hawkins, Josiah H. Hawkins, Edward W. Gardiner, Robert L. Burch.

The committee retired for a short time. On returning, William B. Stone, Esq. chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were then severally read, and, after a few amendments, were all adopted:—

We, the people of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, having watched with deep concern the tendency of the late movement of foreign Governments, and the reckless efforts of fanaticism in the northern portion of the United States, to subvert the institutions of the State, and ruthlessly to invade the peace of our people by the sacrifice of our property at the risk of our lives and the destruction of our Constitutional rights, have, therefore,

Resolved, That recent events show the necessity of an efficient people police, to be paid by the property-holders, and to act under the directions of a committee of this meeting in aid of the State authorities.

Resolved, That eighty—twenty from each election district—be a committee to receive contributions to meet the expenses, select the police, and adjust all suitable regulations to carry the views of this meeting into effect.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county are indebted to the activity and patriotism of a portion of the people of Montgomery county, for the recapture of a large number of their absconding slaves.

Resolved, That the existence of a free black population amongst us is an evil that is getting passed endurance, and that the judges of our Orphans' Court be respectfully requested to grant no further permission to any to remain in this county, and that self-protection imperatively demands that we should take active and effective means to rid ourselves of this great and growing evil; and that despairing of legislative aid on this subject, this meeting deem it due to their interests, to the safety of themselves, families, and property, that this population should be put beyond the bounds of the State, and that the free people of color be notified that their presence amongst us will not be tolerated beyond the first of December next, and that we pledge ourselves to purchase, at a fair price, all property that they may be possessed of at that time and cannot conveniently remove.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens of this county, as far as possible, to keep their slaves upon their own farms, and that the constables of the county, and all others, be requested, and are hereby authorized, to punish all such as may be found from their homes in the night time, and on Sundays and holydays, without written permission from their masters, owners, &c.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county consider all meetings for any purpose, particularly for the purpose of religious worship, in which the slaves are not under the open and full view of their masters and others, in the day time, ought and must be abolished; and that all persons, particularly preachers of the gospel, are respectfully, but firmly, admonished that it is against our positive orders that our slaves, or any of them, should go to night meetings, or any meeting where the negroes are separated from their owners, and not under their owners' eyes; and we will take such steps as will, if necessary, forcibly arrest the evil.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county, and particularly this meeting, pledge themselves to pay a suitable reward, in addition to what is now given by law, for every slave absconding who may have passed the limits of the county, and who may be taken up and secured to the owner.

Resolved, That we deem it proper and necessary to prevent the trading and dealing with our slaves, and request all persons to forbear dealing with our slaves without a written permission, and constables and others to carry the law relative to negroes into full force and effect.

Resolved, That it is necessary for the protection of our rights, that free negroes from other States and counties should not be employed at the fisheries in this county, and that application be made to the next General Assembly to remedy this grievance.

Resolved, That one hundred copies of these resolutions be printed and circulated, and that the police and constables, and all persons, be particularly requested to give the notice to the free negroes contained in these proceedings.

On motion of Walter Mitchell, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to call a meeting of the citizens of this county, whenever he may think it proper or advisable to do so, to deliberate on matters affecting their interests.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and be published in the Port Tobacco Times, and that all the papers in the State of Maryland and District of Columbia are requested to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MATTHEWS, *Chairman.*

ROBERT GRAY,
FRANCIS DIGGES,
} *Secretaries.*

Pro-Slavery.

From the South Carolinian.

GOVERNOR HAMMOND'S LETTER ON SOUTHERN SLAVERY.

(Concluded.)

If any farther proof was wanted of the utter and well-known, though not yet openly avowed failure of West Indian emancipation, it would be furnished by the startling fact, that THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE HAS BEEN ACTUALLY REVIVED UNDER THE AUSPICES AND PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. Under the specious guise of "Immigration" they are replenishing these Islands with slaves from the coast of Africa. Your colony of Sierra Leone, founded on that coast to prevent the Slave-Trade, and peopled by the bye, in the first instance, by negroes stolen from these States during the Revolutionary war, is the depot where captives taken from slavers by your armed vessels are transported. I migh: say returned, since nearly half of the Africans carried across the Atlantic are understood to be embarked in this vicinity. The wretched survivors, who are there set at liberty, are immediately seduced to "immigrate" to the West Indies. The business is systematically carried on by black "delegates," sent expressly from the West Indies, where on arrival the "immigrants" are *sold into slavery* for twenty-one years, under conditions ridiculously trivial and wickedly void, since few or none will ever be able to derive any advantage from them. The whole prime of life thus passed in bondage, it is contemplated, and doubtless it will be carried into effect, to turn them out in their old age to shift for themselves, and to supply their places with fresh and vigorous "immigrants." Was ever a system of Slavery so barbarous devised before? Can you think of comparing it with ours? Even your own religious missionaries of Sierra Leone denounce it "as worse than the slave state in Africa." And your black delegates, fearful of the influence of these missionaries, as well as on account of the inadequate supply of the captives, are now preparing to procure the able-bodied and comparatively industrious Kroomen of the interior, by *purchasing of their headmen* the privilege of inveigling them to the West India market! So ends the magnificent farce—perhaps I should say tragedy, of West India Abolition! I will not harrow your feelings by asking you to review the labors of your life, and tell me what you and your brother enthusiasts have accomplished for "injured Africa," but while agreeing with Lord Stowell, that "Villeinage decayed," and admitting that Slavery might do so also, I think I am fully justified by passed and passing events in saying, as Mr. Grosvenor said of the Slave-Trade, that its *abolition* is "impossible."

You are greatly mistaken, however, if you think that the consequences of emancipation here, would be similar and no more injurious than those which followed from it in your little sea-girt West India Islands, where nearly all were blacks. The system of Slavery is not in "decay" with us. It flourishes in full and growing vigor. Our country is boundless in extent. Dotted here and there with villages and fields, it is for the most part covered with immense forests and swamps of almost unknown size. In such a country, with a people so restless as ours, communicating of course some of that spirit to their domestics, can you conceive of anything short of the power of the master over the slave, could confine the African race, notoriously idle and improvident, to labor on our plantations? Break this bond, but for a day, and these plantations will be solitudes. The negro loves change, novelty, and sensual excitements of all kinds, *when awake.* "Reason and order," of which Mr. WILBERFORCE said "liberty was the child," do not characterize him. Released from his present obligations, his first impulse would be to go somewhere. And here no natural boundaries would restrain him. At first they would all seek the towns, and rapidly accumulate in squalid groups upon their outskirts. Driven thence by the "armed police," which would immediately spring into existence, they would scatter in all directions. Some bodies of them might wander to the "free" States, or to the western wilderness, marking their tracks by their depredations and their corpses. Many would roam wild in our "Big woods." Many more would seek the recesses of our swamps for secure covert. Few, very few of them could be prevailed on to do a stroke of work, none to labor continuously, while a head of cattle, sheep or swine could be found in our ranges, or an ear of corn nodded in our abandoned fields. These exhausted, our folds and poultry yards, barns and store-houses, would become their prey. Finally, our scattered dwellings would be plundered, perhaps fired, and the inmates murdered. How long do you suppose that we could bear these things? How long would it be before we should sleep with rifles at our bedsides, and never move without one in our hands? This work once begun, let the story of our British ancestors, and the aborigines of this country tell the sequel. Far more rapid, however, would be the catastrophe. "Ere many moons went by," the African race would be exterminated, or reduced again to slavery, and their ranks recruited, after your example, by fresh "emigrants" from their father land.

Is timely preparation and gradual emancipation suggested to avert these horrible consequences? I thought your experience in the West Indies had at least done so much as to explode that idea. If it failed there, much more would it fail here, where the two races, approximating to equality in numbers, are daily and hourly in the closest contact. Give room for but a single spark of real jealousy to be kindled between them, and the explosion would be instantaneous and universal. It is the most fatal of all fallacies to suppose that these two races can exist together, after any length of time, or any process of preparation, on terms at all approaching to equality. Of this, both of them are finally and fixedly convinced. They differ essentially, in all the leading traits which characterize the variety of the human species, and color draws an indelible and insuperable line of separation between them. Every scheme founded upon the idea that they can remain together on the same soil, beyond the briefest period, in any other relation than precisely that which now subsists between them, is not only preposterous, but fraught with deepest danger. If there was no alternative but to try the "experiment" here, reason and humanity dictate that the suffering of "gradualism" should be saved, and the catastrophe of "immediate abolition," enacted as rapidly as possible. Are you impatient for the performance to commence? Do you long to gloat over the scenes I have suggested, but could not hold the pen to portray? In your long life many such have passed under your review. You know that *they* are not "*impossible.*" Can they be your taste? Do you believe that in laboring to bring them about, the Abolitionists are doing the will of God? No! God is not there. It is the work of Satan. The Arch-fiend, under specious guise, has found his way into your souls, and with false appeals to philanthropy, and foul insinuations to ambition, instigates them to rush headlong to the accomplishment of his diabolical designs.

We live in a wonderful age. The events of the last three-quarters of a century appear to have revolutionized the human mind. Enterprise and ambition are only limited in their purposes by the horizon of the imagination. It is the transcendental era. In philosophy, religion, government, science, arts, commerce, nothing that has been is to be allowed to be. Conservation in any form is scoffed at. The slightest taint of it is fatal. Where will all this end? If you can tolerate one ancient maxim, let it be that the best criterion of the future is the past. That, if anything, will give a clue. And, looking back only through your time, what was the earliest feat of this same Transcendentalism? The rays of the new moral Drummond light were first concentrated to a focus at Paris, to illuminate the universe. In a twinkling it consumed the political, religious, and social systems of France. It could not be extinguished there until literally drowned in blood. And then from its ashes arose that supernatural man, who, for twenty years kept affrighted Europe in convulsions. Since that time its scattered beams, refracted by broader surfaces, have nevertheless continued to scathe wherever they have fallen. What political structure, what religious creed but has felt the galvanic shock, and even now trembles to its foundations? Mankind, still horror-stricken by the catastrophe of France, have shrunk from rash experiments upon social systems. But they have been practising in the East, around the Mediterranean, and through the West India Islands. And growing confident, a portion of them seem desperately bent on kindling the all-devouring flame in the bosom of our land. Let it once again blaze up to heaven, and another cycle of blood and devastation would dawn upon the world. For our sake, and for the sake of those infatuated men who are madly driving on the conflagration; for the sake of human nature, we are called on to strain every nerve to arrest it. And be assured our efforts will be bounded only with our being. Nor do I doubt that five millions of people, brave, intelligent, united, and prepared to hazard everything, will, in such a cause, with the blessing of God, sustain themselves. At all events, come what may, it is ours to meet it.

We are well aware of the light estimation in which the Abolitionists, and those who are taught by them, profess to hold us. We have seen the attempt of a portion of the Free Church of Scotland to reject our alms, on the ground that we were "slave-drivers," after sending missionaries to solicit them. And we have seen Mr. O'Connell, the "irresponsible master" of ragged millions of serfs, from whom, poverty-stricken as they are, he contrives to wring a splendid privy purse, throw back with contumely the "tribute" of his own countrymen from this land of "miscreants." These people may exhaust their slang, and make blackguards of themselves, but they cannot defile us. And as for the suggestion to exclude slaveholders from your London clubs, we scout it. Many of us, indeed, do go to London, and we have seen your breed of gawky Lords, both there and here, but it never entered into our conceptions to look on them as better than ourselves. Nor can we be annoyed by the ridiculous airs of such upstarts as your O'Connell's, Ritchie's, Macauley's, and the like. The American slaveholders, collectively or individually, ask no favors of any man, or race who tread the earth. In none of the attributes of men, mental or physical, do they acknowledge or fear superiority elsewhere. They stand in the broadest light of the knowledge, civilization, and improvement of the age, as much favored of Heaven as any of the sons of Adam. Exacting nothing undue, they yield nothing but justice and courtesy, even to royal blood. They can neither be flattered, duped nor bullied out of their rights or their property. They smile with contempt on scurrility and vaporing beyond the seas, and they turn their backs upon it where it is "irresponsible;" but insolence that ventures to look them in the face, will never fail to be chastised.

I think I may trust you will not regard this letter as intrusive. I should never have entertained the idea of writing it, had you not opened the correspondence. If you think anything in it harsh, review your own—which I regret I lost soon after it was received—and you will probably find that you have taken your revenge beforehand. If you have not, transfer an equitable share of what you deem severe to the account of the Abolitionists at large. They have accumulated against the slaveholders a balance of invective which, with all our efforts, we shall not be able to liquidate much short of the era in which your national debt will be paid. At all events, I have no desire to offend you personally, and, with the best wishes for your continued health, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND.

THOS. CLARKSON, Esq.

From the Richmond Times.

THE CONVENTION.—RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

In a recent number, we endeavored to show that the mixed basis of representation was founded in natural justice and absolute necessity. It is required for the protection of life and limb due to the slave, which is reposed in the master; and it is positively demanded by the condition in which the system of Slavery places the slaveholding class. This class owning the slaves themselves, and the greater quantity of land required to support both master and slaves, are found to own something like three times as much property as the same number of persons in a society where Slavery does not exist; and, of course, are compelled to pay about three times the amount of taxes paid by the latter. If the two classes are governed by the same laws, it is necessary to the protection of the slaveholding class that they should have more power in making those laws than the other class.

This is a brief statement of the argument. Let us apply it to the State of Virginia. This State is divided by the Blue Ridge into two great natural divisions. The natural qualities of the soil and climate of each of these divisions have caused them to be peopled by populations of widely different characters The mountainous regions beyond the Ridge are comparatively unfitted for slave labor, and for the production of crops to which that labor can be profitably applied. The Eastern portion of the State, on the contrary, is well adapted to those crops and that species of labor. The result has been, that the slaves have been chiefly confined to the East. This state of things led to the adoption, by the late Convention, of a system of representation which may appear to be arbitrary, but which is, in truth, based upon a principle acknowledged by the Federal Constitution—that in fixing the basis, *five slaves* should be considered equal to *three whites.* It will be recollected that, in the Virginia Convention, the precise principle embodied in the Federal Constitution, was rejected by the votes of a few Eastern members; and that the provision now in force was at last adopted as a compromise, in consequence of a few *Western* members acceding to it. But it is well known that the present Constitution was carried with the full knowledge that under it slaves did enter into the representation, and in very nearly the same ratio as at present. It was some of the *Western* members who preferred a fixed representation of each division of the State to a sliding basis, such as the East proposed, and such as is now in force in North Carolina. They feared, we presume, that the superiority of the East would only be increased in future, unless the representation were fixed. Unwilling to subject the West to the uncertain effects of a sliding basis, they consented to an apparently arbitrary one, in which the principle of allowing representation to about three-fifths of the slaves was known to be acknowledged.

It is this division of the State into four great districts which forms the chief objection of the Enquirer to the present Constitution. That paper regards this division as arbitrary and unreasonable; and, by declaring that it ought to be surrendered, surrenders the whole claim of Eastern Virginia.

The principle of giving representation to slaves is nowhere contained in the Constitution of Virginia, except in the provision which directs the mode in which the counties shall be laid off into congressional districts. In that provision, the words of the Federal Constitution are strictly followed, and precisely the same basis established. But the compromise adopted by the East and West in the late Convention, as to the organization of the House of Delegates, avoided declaring this principle, and yet substantially embodied it in the new Constitution. By the provision, which was carried after much excited debate, thirty-four delegates are given to the trans-Alleghany counties, twenty-five to the counties between the Valley and Blue Ridge; forty-two to those East of the Blue Ridge and above tide water; and thirty-six to those on tide water. This gives fifty-six members to the West, and seventy-eight to the East, or a majority of twenty-two members to the East. In the Senate the East has a majority of six.

The Enquirer avoids saying that the principle of the mixed basis maintained by the East is unjust; but declares this arbitrary division of the State to be unjust, defective, and productive of discord. Having seen that this fixed scale of representation was adopted as a compromise with the West, that they preferred it to the sliding mixed basis of representation, it is not their part to complain of its injustice, as compared with that basis. To the West then we say, that since you failed to give us what we claimed, you must abide by what you adopted as a compromise. To the East, we urge the necessity of upholding the present system of representation, as we need not expect that any plan more favorable to us will be adopted by a Convention. And in order to satisfy those who believe the federal basis to be just and reasonable, that the present Constitution does not give the East more power than that basis would, if it were in force, we have taken from the census of 1840, the facts seen in the following table:—

	Western Va.	*Eastern Va.*
Whites	371.582	369.191
Slaves	53.713	394,864
Free colored	7,542	42,335

If we throw out of view the *free* blacks, and take three-fifths of the slaves to find the federal numbers of the population of the East and West, we have this result:—

	Western Va.	*Eastern Va.*
Whites	371.582	369.191
Three-fifths of slaves	32,227	236,918
	403.809	606.109
		403,809
☞ Total		1,009,918

The proportion between 1,009,918, the whole federal number of the State, and 134, the whole number of delegates, is the same as the proportion between 606.109, the federal number of the East, and its proper number of delegates. This will give between 80 and 81—say 80—as the proper number of delegates from Eastern Virginia. The actual number is 78. If, therefore, the principle of the Federal Constitution, which we have endeavored to prove, and which every slaveholder ought to admit, to be just, is acknowledged, the present Constitution of Virginia, so far from working injustice to the West, does not give the East as much as it is entitled to, by two members. And this estimate discards the whole free negro population! These are acknowledged as *free persons*, in both the Federal Constitution and the Constitution of Virginia, as entering equally with *whites* into the basis of representation. If the excess of free population in the East (34.793) be also considered, as the West would doubtless consider it, if it happened to be on the other side of the mountains, the East ought to have some four or five additional members on this account.

These estimates show conclusively, to the apprehension of every man who does not hold to the unrestricted right of the majority *of white persons*, that the East does not wield more power than justice to her citizens demands.

From the St. Louis New Era.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

A gentleman from Perry county, Missouri, informs us that a few days ago, he lost a very valuable slave, who crossed at Chester, and escaped into Illinois. He informs us that a very considerable number of slaves have lately escaped from that part of the State and eluded pursuit. A few miles from the river, in Randolph county, Illinois, is a small town called Eden, in and near to which are settled a horde of Abolitionists, who are organized for the business of slave stealing. If a slaves escapes and comes among them, they secrete, feed, and aid him in his escape. They are sent by a regular line to Canada; and if a slave once gets into this settlement he is never recovered. The gentleman states that the great facilities for escape have materially diminished the value of slaves in that part of the State, and that slave property has ceased to be considered safe in the river counties in that part of Missouri. The Abolitionists about Eden openly avow and glory in Anti-Slavery opinions and practices.

Selections.

From the Tribune.

TEXAS AND LAND-JOBBING.

We have received several letters commending to our notice certain facts connected with the history of the Texas conspiracy, from the first planting of Slavery in that region after its express abolition by Mexico, down to the present moment, with especial reference to the means employed to win over influential persons in the States to the cause of Texan independence, and ultimately to that of Annexation. We do not think proper to use these at present.—Our warfare is not with individuals, but with evil principles—with rapacity, wickedness, and oppression—with Slavery wearing the cloak of Liberty, and Robbery and Perfidy blaspheming the names of Justice and National Honor. But, next to our hatred to Slavery, foully imposed on the wide extent of Texas in defiance of the laws alike of God and man, is our loathing of the system of land monopoly and jobbing which has been one of the mainsprings of the Texas Iniquity from the beginning—which has bought venal editors and politicians in scores, and transformed the vehement contemners of the entire villainy to-day into its most devoted champions and apologists to-morrow. We do not propose to go into any circumstantial expose of its details—it is with the principle we deal, and that we shall resist evermore.

Just look at the outline of the case: Slavery and Land Robbery were the two corner-stones of the Texan revolt from Mexico. Our settlers in Texas wanted Slavery, which the laws of Mexico forbade, and they wanted the lands, which Mexico withheld or had granted to others. These were the real incitements to the rebellion, though a change in the government of Mexico afforded the pretext. Accordingly, two of the first important acts of independent Texas were the legalization of Slavery, (which had previously been maintained by force in defiance of law,) and the nullifying of all the land titles granted by Mexico, except so far as they ran in favor of persons engaged in the rebellion. This latter was an act of gross repudiation, contrary to public faith and the usages of civilized nations, which regard the contracts of a subverted Government as binding upon that which by revolution supplants it. Whether this nullifying clause in the Constitution of Texas will be overruled after Annexation by our Supreme Court, as we asserted a few days since, we find disputed; good lawyers considering that our courts will be obliged to respect the acts of Texas while an independent power, no matter how iniquitous in their character. But in truth the question is of little practical moment. If the Mexican grants are sustained, one set of speculators secure most of the valuable wild lands of Texas; if they are declared null, another set are the winners. In either case, there are next to no public lands in Texas, and if we ever get any we must wrest them from the warlike Camanches or from Mexico. In all that has ever constituted independent Texas, we are confident there are not public lands enough to pay ten cents on a dollar of the actual debt of Texas and the just though unliquidated claims on her Treasury. The case, therefore, stands thus: Annexation being consummated, the people of the United States must fight Mexico into assent to it and to a most unjust, unplausible extension of the limits of Texas to the Rio del Norte or beyond; then we must fight the Camanches and other warlike tribes for nearly all the public lands we shall get that are worth having, which will cost us ten times what they can ever be sold for. The North must pay two-thirds the expense of all this, to increase the area and the power of Southern Slavery. Then there is the debt of Texas—it may be twenty or forty, but cannot be less than ten millions—which Polk has virtually agreed to pay, though Congress expressly stipulated that we should *not* pay it. The Army and Navy of Texas are in arrears for pay, no man can guess how much; and Mr. Donelson has further agreed to pay all the expenses of Annexation—Congress, Convention, &c. Depend on it, these will not be scrimped, when Uncle Sam foots the bill. Depend on it, no Forty Millions of Dollars will cover all the expense entailed on us by Annexation. And when all is accomplished, who "pockets the stakes?"—Ay, who?

This is a point of view which has been studiously avoided by the Annexationists. They tell us enough of the fertility, the beauty, the magnitude of Texas, but how thoroughly this fertility, beauty, and magnificence are monopolized by a few shrewd and scheming land-jobbers, they do not say. Our own conviction is that the title of more than half the good land actually within the dominion of Texas is now held by less than a hundred persons, many of whom have been the most zealous, untiring, unscrupulous champions of Annexation. These will be enriched beyond calculation by transferring their debt, defences, &c. to our shoulders, but it is every way unjust. The land-jobbers of Texas should be taxed to pay the debt, fight out the quarrels and pay and pension off the Army and Navy of Texas. It is not right that the owners by legerdemain of millions of fertile acres should put their burthens off upon our people, of whom two-thirds at least have not an acre. The way this land has been acquired, and is certain to be used if not broken up into small parcels by stringent taxation, will lead to Feudalism and Anti-Rentism within half a century. Let it be covered at an early day by an ignorant European peasantry, ready to sign any leases which do not exact present payment, and their children will be raising Helderberg Wars and "Indian" obstruction to legal process before the century runs out.

The more we reflect on the social history and condition of the human family, the stronger grows our conviction that there should be some limit to the right of any one human being to monopolize the soil which God has made for the sustenance of the race. The unequalled miseries of the laboring classes of Great Britain spring primarily from the confiscation of the soil by the Norman Conqueror, and its division among his seven hundred freebooting chieftains, with the similar conquest and confiscation of Ireland, and the laws of Primogeniture and Entail by which estates accumulate rather than fall in pieces. At present a Rothschild or Marquis of Westminster might easily dispossess a hundred thousand human beings of any chance to earn a meal or shelter their heads. We have lately seen a Marquis of Londonderry and a Duke of Sutherland deliberately depopulating, or threatening to depopulate, whole neighborhoods if not counties on some consideration of individual advantage. That the tenants have any rights in the premises, except the right to starve when they can get nothing to eat, does not seem to enter the brain of a hereditary lording. Nor is he, in a large view, worse than his neighbors. "He is doing what he likes with his own," and has never been taught to do otherwise. The wrong is not in the men but in the system; and so long as this prevails—so long as the few own everything, and the many are not secured even a chance to produce anything, save at the pleasure of the men of millions—so long as one may rightfully devote miles square of the best soil to his park and pleasure-grounds while thousands around him cannot obtain a bare acre on which to grow the potatoes which would ward off starvation—so long as primogeniture and similar institutions are constantly perpetuating and aggravating these monstrous inequalities, we have no faith that any mere administrative reform, such as free Corn, free Sugar, or anything else of the kind, can essentially mend the matter.

Such horrible results as have been wrought out in Great Britain are not likely to be fully paralleled here, while our institutions and laws remain unchanged, but a broad basis for them is laid in Texas by the system under which the lands of that region have became private property. The egg will hatch in time.

From the Elevator.

LETTER FROM HAITI.

The writer of the following letter was a delegate from Haiti to the "World's Convention" in London, on which occasion, it was our privilege to be favored with his acquaintance. He is an accomplished and highly-intelligent gentleman, and widely known and much respected through the Haitian republic. We shall hope to receive other epistolary favors from him hereafter.

PORT REPUBLICAN, 3d of May, 1845.

Dear Sir—I know not whether I must excuse myself for not having written to you since my return from London to my own country. Very likely you have forgotten the Haitian brother first introduced to you in London through the kind interference of our common friend and fellow-laborer, C. L. Remond, but I myself have always with pleasure remembered Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the first man who, in the United States, dared to advocate, at his own risk and expense, the cause of immediate freedom, in a newspaper regularly published for that purpose. I, Sir, accuse myself of procrastination, and I freely acknowledge my guilt for not having asked leave to open a correspondence which would be of the greatest advantage to me and to my country. Why, Sir, while all kinds of scoundrels are united together to plunder the world; while the murderers (the slaveholders) are keeping alive full correspondence to maintain their infamous traffic in human blood and flesh; is it good that men of principles, advocates of freedom, sons of free countries, should keep themselves aloof? No; we must unite, to attack and conquer the monster which destroys, in America and some parts of the West Indies, the happiness of the whole race. Let us therefore prove that there is no color, no difference of languages between men who serve in the same cause; Let us prove to our enemies, that wherever the cause of liberty is to be advocated, soldiers are never wanted.

You have, very likely, heard of the death of our President, General Guerrier. That sorrowful event took place on the 15th of the last month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Never since President Petion, has chief been more regretted than this good man. On him we founded the hope of the regeneration of our country. Under his government peace and tranquillity began to reappear. He was of a soft temper, modest as well as valiant. He had served under the king of Haiti, and he knew how to preserve his character, to make himself respected, for he began to be respectable. Called at the head of the first magistrature of this country on the 3d of May, 1844, while Haiti was on the verge of destruction, he could repair the evils of the former Government, tranquilize the minds of his fellow-citizens; and he died without having had recourse to that frightful means of governing men, called capital punishment. He has not spilt the blood of anybody. As soon as the painful tidings of his death reached Port Republican, the Counsel of Haiti, and the Secretaries of State, met, and in less than an hour, General Pierrot was elected President of Haiti. A deputation of these Counsellors of State was despatched to bring him the act of his election. He was then at Cape, and he came to St. Marc but on Saturday last, to assist at the funeral of his predecessor and friend. He is still here. Three Secretaries of State have joined him, and though the capital is by circumstances without a chief, and we may say without government, the people are however quiet, peace and good order continue to prevail, and foreigners who would land at this present hour, would not be able to imagine that the country is in a state of *interregue*. We hope, in fine, that everything will go on satisfactorily, and I may convey to you the news of this country, if you think it be of any interest to you.

I made acquaintance in London, in 1843, of a Rev. Mr. Pennington. If, Sir, you have any opportunity to see him, be so kind as to remember me to him, as well as friend Remond. I have heard lately from Richard Allen.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your most obedient,
L'INSTANT.

P. S. I hope you will make due allowance for my bad English; "but don't call me a barbarian because I do not speak your language."

From the Liberator.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, JULY 4th.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society was holden at the Universalist Church, West Scituate, on Friday, July 4th, 1845.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson. Prayer by Rev. C Howe, of Abington. A committee on nomination of officers was then chosen, consisting of Hon. Seth Sprague, of Duxbury; B. Spooner, of Plymouth; and Lewis Ford, of Abington; who subsequently reported the following gentlemen as officers of the society, viz:

President.—Rev. Elmer Hewitt, of Hanover.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Seth Sprague, of Duxbury; Samuel Dyer, of South Abington; Anson Robbins, of Scituate; D. Bartlett, of Kingston; Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth.

Secretary.—H. H. Brigham, of South Abington.

Treasurer.—Edwin Morton, of Plymouth.

Managers.—Edward Y. Perry, of Hanover; Briggs Arnold, of East Abington; Elizabeth Niles, of Abington; Rufus Bates, of Hanover; William Whiting, of Hanson; Micah H. Pool, of East Abington.

Pending the reception of this report, Mr. Joshua Perry, of Hanson, inquired if any of the gentlemen named as officers of the Society, voted at the last Presidential election for James K. Polk or Henry Clay? Mr. Perry was of the opinion, that one or more of the gentlemen named as officers, voted for Henry Clay; if so, he wished to know the facts in the case. On this inquiry, an interesting discussion arose, in which Seth Sprague, B. Spooner, N. H. Whiting, E. Y. Perry, Rev. Mr. Tomlison, L. Ford, C. L. Remond, and others, participated; most of them declaring, if so, they could not vote for the adoption of the report. On further discussion, it was ascertained that Mr. Robbins, of Scituate, one of the gentlemen reported as one of the Vice Presidents, did vote at the last election for Mr. Clay. A motion was then made to recommit the report back to the Committee. The motion prevailed, and the Committee immediately reported, (after being out a very few moments,) to erase Mr. Robbin's name from the list. The report was then adopted.

The following gentlemen were chosen on the Business Committee, viz:—N. H. Whiting, and C. L. Remond, and Rev. Robert L. Killum.

The Rev. Mr. Tomlison, of Plymouth, having been invited to deliver an address before the Society on this occasion, was now introduced to them by the President. His address was to the point, and very ably delivered. He gave several reasons why he could not, as an Abolitionist, unite in the common festivities of this day. They were an insult to humanity, and a mockery in the sight of God. In order to illustrate the hypocrisy of this nation, Mr. Tomlison supposed a case of a father with six children. On a certain day, notice was given to the public, to the father and his children, that at such a time, one of his beloved children would be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction! The sorrowful day arrives—the father and his five children know the horrible deed is to be done—some of them even witness it. The child is sold, and separated from them, perhaps forever. Now, said Mr. T. would the father and his five children, suppose you, feel like celebrating a day of jubilee—a day of rejoicing,—while such things were being perpetrated among their own number? Would they feel like listening to the roar of cannon, and the ringing of bells? No! Neither would this nation engage in such insults to humanity, such mockeries in the sight of Heaven, did they but feel that the inhabitants thereof were all brethren, whose rights are equal, and God their common Father. Mr. Tomlison spoke of the religious education of the slaves. He referred to the fact, that we can send the Bible to foreign countries, to nations of heathen, as we call them, yet even in America, Christian, (!) republican (!) America, we are prohibited from giving it to nearly three millions of human beings!

I will not attempt further to give a report of this able and interesting address. Suffice it to say, that it was well received by the Society, and did honor to the heart and head of him from whom it emanated.

After the close of the address, a discussion arose as to the proper course to be adopted in future, in regard to extending invitations to individuals to deliver set addresses before the Society; some advocating the measure, others opposing it. Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—Met pursuant to adjournment.

Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of Hanson, a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to the late Secretary, Samuel Dyer, of South Abington, (who declined a re-election on account of ill health,) for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged, for several years, the office of Secretary.

Mr. Dyer responded in a short speech, saying he was taken almost by surprise; he had done nothing but his duty, for the performance of which, he did not consider he was entitled to the thanks of the Society.

The Society was then addressed by Lewis Ford, of Abington, John M. Spear, of Boston, Joshua Perry, of Hanson, Rev Mr. Killum, of Hanover, Hon. Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, C. L Remond, of Salem, Mr. Torrey, of Abington, and Elias Richards, of Weymouth, on the Anti-Slavery question in general. Mr. Ford spoke of the connection of the Church with Slavery—referred to the late decision of the Presbyterian Church, as proof of the pro-slavery character of that body. He considered the Church the great bulwark of Slavery. He spoke very feelingly and earnestly on the church question. Mr. Ford has suffered much by way of calumny and reproach, for his faithfulness in the Anti-Slavery cause, by the church and clergy; and this may account for the fact of our friend dwelling so much in his remarks on the church question.

Mr. Spear's remarks were principally in regard to the pro-slavery features of the United States Constitution. He proved most conclusively the pro-slavery character of this document, and said with much emphasis of feeling, that no Abolitionist could take office under it, or support others to do so, without a gross and palpable violation of their Anti-Slavery sentiments. There are only two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders in the United States; consequently, the power to keep nearly three millions of human beings in bondage comes from the support given to the United States Constitution by the people of the North,—by the voters of Scituate, said Mr. Spear. If you would cease giving your influence in maintenance of this horrid institution of Slavery, you must refrain from voting under this Constitution.

Rev. Mr. Killum said he was formerly the pastor of this church, but never before had he spoken out publicly in that house in favor of the slave. Three years ago, he said, he would have barred the doors of this house against the Abolitionists; but he now felt very differently. He was ready to speak out against the horrible system of American Slavery. He was glad the clergy and the church were beginning to awake. He spoke very feelingly, and his remarks must have done good, considering the circumstances in the case.

at it, but the South, he said, withdrew from the North, because the North was so wicked in refusing to hold slaves. He thought the Abolitionists were sometimes too denunciatory in their remarks; he thought there were some honorable exceptions to the charge of the church and clergy being pro-slavery, and he wished the exceptions to be made. He considered the Wesleyan church, to which church he now belongs, an Anti-Slavery church.

Mr. Remond, from the Business Committee, presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the proposition suggested by the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, for the celebration of the first of August, is worthy of our consideration, and heartily concurring in it, we will use our best endeavors to facilitate it."

Mr. Remond spoke with his usual earnestness and eloquence, of the great importance of a due observance of this day by the Abolitionists. The Society responded to the resolution, by voting to celebrate the day with the Abolitionists of Duxbury.

Joshua Perry, of Hanson, offered the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, the advocates and friends of Slavery appeal to the Bible as authority for the lawfulness and right to hold slaves, making no distinction between the 'Jews' religion' and Christianity, not considering that the former is based upon the flesh, of which it is said, there is no good, and the latter is based upon the spirit; therefore,

"Resolved, That that portion of the Bible, containing the Jewish civil and ecclesiastical code, is not to be cited as authority to decide moral and religious subjects."

The above preamble and resolution were advocated by Mr. Perry. No action was taken on them.

After remarks by Messrs. Hewitt, Sprague, Spooner and others, in relation to the manner of observing the 1st of August at Duxbury, the society adjourned.

HENRY H. BRIGHAM. Sec'y.

South Abington, July 10, 1845.

From the Evening Journal.

Mr. Editor:—In an age and period of time like the present, and in a land whose people claim to be truly Free, when the chains of Slavery are sought to be more firmly riveted, and the extent of its limits to be so greatly increased, that it will for ages be the means of perpetuating that horrid and infamous curse, it is but right that slaveholders and the advocates of this fell and pernicious plot should be pointed to the direful calamities that, pall-like, even now hovers over their devoted heads—a destiny that broods over all who deal in the thews and sinews of their fellow men.

The enclosed "Warning" I discovered while turning over the leaves of Scraps, which I have copied in the hope of seeing it grace the columns of the Evening Journal. The lines, I believe, are from the London New Monthly Magazine.

That the evils of slavery may be averted, and the day be far distant when the slaves shall rise upon their masters, should be the burden of the prayers of all lovers of their country. If, however, that fatal day is ever destined to arrive, what rivers of blood will there not be shed! It will prove a day of such stern horror, that it will appal the world!—a day that will be marked as the "Bloodiest Era" of all time! May Heaven turn aside the dreaded evil, and may the wise and humane measures of the lovers of Columbia and Universal Freedom cause the fetters of the bondsmen to be knocked off. Then shall our beloved land, in truth and reality, be Free, Independent, and Happy!

THE WARNING!

There is a curse that Heaven hath flung
On the badge and name of slave,
A malison that no human tongue
Has ever learn'd to brave:
Ages roll on and still its shame
Gains depth with flow of years,
And the scorn of time on the hapless name,
Like the brand of Cain appears.

And wherefore! save that the captive's chain
Must unnerve the spirit free,
And the soul by bondage disgraced, in vain
Tries to rise from obscurity—
Dares not nobly die as freemen die,
For bonds could not hinder this—
Thus the slave if he live in his slavery,
For him is that curse amiss!

He may bend the yoke if he cannot break—
He may raise the sword and brand—
He may rise in the strength of his cause and make
Red war with avenging hand:
He may conquer'd be, and the death he dies
Be torture keen and slow;
But his cause is just, and his dying cries
Ask vengeance for his woe.

He may not hue his chain, and live;
He may not contented be,
With a life where all virtue is negative,
With breath a calamity;
Where the free sun shines on the will-less man
That Oppression's whip hath torn,
And the birds that fly, and the breezes that fan,
And the waves are all free-born.

If such be the law for all slavery made,
And so dark the curse it bears—
If the plant deep sown by flagitious trade,
And water'd with blood and tears,
Give no promise, no fruit, scarce the withering leaves,
That drop before the summer's height;
Can it only be just in white-hued slaves
To dare for their freedom's right!

May not all earth's sons in their first best cause
Claim the prize of liberty!
Since nature enacts no partial laws,
But commands the world "Be free!"
She calls: "Who presses down Slavery's yoke,
And refuses to slack the rein,
Shall perish ere long in the thunder-stroke
That will shiver the captive's chain."

From the Liberator.

NEW JERSEY A SLAVE STATE.

The New Jersey Slave Case.—The Supreme Court sitting at Trenton, delivered their opinion in this interesting case on Friday.

"1st. That the relation of master and slave existed by law at the adoption of the Constitution in 1844.

"2d. That that Constitution has not destroyed that relation or abolished slavery.

"3d. That the colored man, William, should be remanded to the custody of the defendant."

Their decision sustains the law of Slavery as it existed prior to the adoption of the new Constitution.

Judge Nevius gave a written opinion, in which Judge Carpenter concurred, and Judge Randolph gave a written opinion to the same effect. The Chief Justice stated his dissent verbally.

We find the following abstract from Nevius's opinion in the Trenton Emporium of yesterday.

The opinion of Justice Nevius goes on to state that the proceedings in this case were designed to investigate and settle the question, whether slavery can exist in this State, under its present Constitution and laws—whether it has ever had a legal existence—and if so, whether its existence is legal still. It was the law of the case on which the court was called to pronounce.

He went on to quote largely from authorities to show that the relation between master and slave had been recognized by law from time immemorial. On this point he referred to the grants in Carteret's time, 1664, to the minutes of the Colonial Assembly, 1680, 1694, and the instructions of Lord Cornbury, 1702 and the acts of 1713, 1751, 1768, and 1769, which were quoted to show that while New Jersey was a colony, the institution of Slavery was tolerated, recognized, guaranteed, and regulated by law.

As early as 1798, the Legislature declared by statute that every negro then a slave should remain a slave, till regularly manumitted according to the terms prescribed by law; and this court has from time to time protected the claim of the master to the slave.

In 1820 the Legislature adopted a plan for the gradual abolition of Slavery in which the relation of master and slave was again recognized, and under which Slavery has nearly disappeared, the number being reduced, according to the late census, to 674, who have, according to the act, a legal claim on their masters for maintenance, in case of inability to support themselves, unless the law is rendered nugatory by the new Constitution.

The learned Judge then went on to discuss the point whether the new Constitution had abolished the law of Slavery. The first section in the bill of rights was quoted, as follows:

"All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

The learned Judge, in relation to this clause, remarked that the Convention in framing this fundamental law, set out with the general proposition that men in their social state are free to adopt their own form of government, and enact their own laws—that they are independent of all foreign societies and governments, and of the will of any one man or set of men—that in framing their laws, they have a right to consult their own safety and happiness, whether in the protection of life and liberty, or the acquisition of property—that the language used was never intended to apply to man in his private, individual, or domestic capacity, or to define his individual rights or interfere with his domestic relations. He regarded it as speaking of men in their social capacity, and thought that if the Convention intended to abolish slavery, which was well known to exist, and with it the right of the master to his slave, and the right of the slave to protection and maintenance, no one can doubt that the framers of the Constitution would have engrafted on it some clear and definite provision for effecting their object, and not left so important a question, and one which involved such grave consequences, to depend on the construction of an indefinite and abstract proposition.

He went on further to say that it had been determined by the Federal and State Courts, that the language used in the Federal Constitution, and in the Declaration of Independence, of similar import, did not disturb the laws in relation to Slavery, or in any way affect the rights of masters or slaves.

In examining the decisions of the Massachusetts courts, and those of Virginia, the learned Judge showed that they differed in their construction of similar provisions; and in this conflict of opinions among judges, the present case must rest on what this court shall consider the fair, legal, and safe construction.

From the True American.

FOSTER'S POWER PRESS.

We invite our *pro-slavery* friends, for we are the enemies of *Slavery*, not of *slaveholders*, to come and see this beautiful piece of mechanism, the product of *free labor*. If any man is proud of mental achievement, let him look on this, and reflect that Slavery deprives us of such as these. If any one is covetous of wealth, let him seek this, and reflect that Slavery has sent millions of our money to *free States*, to *purchase machinery* that ought to have been made at home. If anybody is fond of the "*toiling millions*," let him show his faith by his works, and see to it, that our own money shall be spent among our own "people." Let those men who have spent the people's school fund, in building locks and dams, and turnpike roads, over which there is nothing to be carried, remember that there are thousands of Fosters in Kentucky, who for the want of proper education and encouragement are lost to the world; first *make* your articles of commerce, and then the means of *conveyance*.

Those who take pride in large cities; ask yourselves why we have been compelled to send sixteen hundred dollars from Lexington, the older, to Cincinnati, the younger city, for a press and printing materials. Those farmers who want home markets and high prices, can know why their beef and pork and other things, have to be carried to distant and uncertain markets. Where the manufacturing mouths are, there is a market also.

If pious parents are grieved that their sons and daughters are spendthrifts and profligates how can they blame any one but themselves. Make *labor free*, and you make it *honorable*. How many men are starving at the desk, at the bar, at the counter, who, like Foster, might have been useful to to themselves, and an honor to the country, if Slavery had not made manual labor "*unfashionable*."

If any man deems us a fanatic, let him look upon this press, the result of *free labor:* the source of light, liberty, civilization and religion, and then ask his own secret emotions, if he should be regarded as an enemy to his country, who would wish that Lexington too might make these.

Above all, if there is any father of ten sons, so unfortunate as to have *one* poor miserable, sun-burnt, foxy-headed negro; let him come and see our press, and go with us, and make Kentucky *free*.

From the True American.

FREE LABORERS OF KENTUCKY.

For half a century we have appealed in vain to the magnanimity of the slaveholders to have some little regard for our welfare—to remember that we, too, had bodies to be fed, and clothed, and sheltered; minds to be educated, and souls to be saved.

When a journeyman printer *under works* the usual rates, he is considered an enemy to the balance of the fraternity, and is called a "*rat*." Now the slaveholders have RATTED us with the 180,000 slaves till forbearance longer on our part has become criminal. They have *ratted* us till we are unable to supply ourselves with the ordinary comforts of a laborer's life. They have *ratted* us out of the social circle. They have *ratted* us out of the means of making our own schools. Twice have common school funds been provided for our education; and twice have they *ratted* us out of them! They have *ratted* us out of churches by the same means, and the opportunities of religious worship. They have *ratted* us out of the press. They have *ratted* us out of the legislature. They have *ratted* us out of *all the offices of honor and profit*. Judges, sheriffs, clerks, State officers, County Court Judges—all—all are slaveholders! They have *ratted* us into a scale inferior to the slave: yes, in this State, in South Carolina, and other slave States, you have seen it in print, how they have added insult to injury, by calling us slaves and "white negroes." What words can we use to arouse you to a sense of our deep and damning degradation! Men, we who have one remaining, untried, omnipotent, power of *freemen* left—the ballot-box—yes, thank God, we can yet *vote!* Our wives—our sisters—our children, raise their imploring eyes to us—save us from this overwhelming ignominy—this insufferable woe—place us upon that equality for which our father's bled and died. Come, if we are not worse than brutish beasts, let us speak the word, and *Slavery shall die!*

From the Richmond Compiler.

MANUFACTURES AT THE SOUTH.

We have not seen the pamphlet referred to in the following extract from the Baltimore American. It relates to a subject in which we feel a peculiar interest, because we believe that its recommendations of the manufacturing policy apply much more forcibly to Virginia than to South Carolina, or any other Southern State. Mr. Evans, the able Senator from Maine, predicted to Mr. McDuffie that the day was not far distant when South Carolina itself would be compelled to resort to manufactures as the only means of sustaining itself.

It is the unhappy experience of the South that planting impoverishes the soil. We, in Virginia, know this to be true of tobacco planting. But the tobacco crop is not so rapidly ruinous as cotton. The deserted fields of South Carolina and Upper Georgia afford a lamentable proof that the mode of agriculture adopted has been destructive. This result proceeds, not so much from the deleterious effect of cotton or tobacco upon the soil, as from the fact that where either of these crops is cultivated, nearly the whole attention and exertion of the planter are devoted to that one crop. It is planted year after year, and the qualities of the soil necessary to its production are gradually exhausted, until the land becomes absolutely barren. Scarcely any time is left for improving the soil, and the means of fertilizing it are neither cared for nor generally at hand. Thus it is that planting is so much less conducive to the prosperity of a country than farming. In the tobacco growing region, a greatly improved system has been introduced; and if the land is not in a process of reclamation, it is, at least, not declining so rapidly as it was formerly. But in the older States, where cotton is cultivated, the work of impoverishment proceeds certainly and speedily. The calculation of a man who purchases a cotton estate, is not what income it will afford, through all time, to himself and his posterity, but how many years it will last in producing the greatest possible amount of cotton.

The effect of this ruinous system has been to convince many persons of intelligence, in South Carolina and Georgia, that the only mode of reclaiming the soil, and of retaining the population, is the extensive introduction of manufactories, which shall diversify the pursuits of the people, afford profitable employment to many who are now in digent for the want of the objects of labor, and bring home to them new markets that will exempt them from the unnecessary taxes now paid to the North.

We subjoin the article from the American without farther comment, and earnestly recommend the suggestions of Mr. Gregg to the attention of the Virginia public.

INDUSTRY AT THE SOUTH.

A series of essays, under the signature of *South Carolina*, appeared in the Charleston Courier not long ago, written by Mr. Wm. Gregg, in which the writer urges the introduction of manufactures into the South as a permanent part of its system of domestic industry. These essays have been collected and published in a pamphlet, which attracts much interest in South Carolina.

Mr. Gregg visited the manufacturing establishments of the North, and made himself acquainted with the details and statistics of manufacturing operations. He beheld the astonishing results of industry in alliance with intelligence throughout New England—the flourishing towns and villages—the diversified aspect of a cultivated country where every gift of nature was turned to account and improved. He observed the habits of the people, their activity and shrewdness, their enterprise and thrift, and the consequent comfort and respectability of all classes. Contrasted with all these signs of prosperity and cheerful, thriving labor, the observant Southerner could not but call to mind the different appearance of things at home; and so deep was the impression made upon his mind by the difference, that he could not rest until his fellow-citizens of the South had the subject brought before them—a duty which he undertook himself, and which he seems to have discharged well.

Mr. Gregg tells his South Carolina friends plainly that their indolence and want of energy are the causes of the decline everywhere visible in the State. "We see our back country farmers," he says, "many of whom are too lazy to mend a broken gate, or repair the fences to protect their crops from the neighboring stock, actually supplied with their axe, hoe, and broom handles, pitchforks, rakes, &c. by the *indolent* mountaineers of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Even our boat-oars and hand-spikes for rolling logs are furnished, ready made to our hands; and what jim-crack can possibly be invented of which we are not the purchasers?" He goes on further to add, as an illustration of Southern indolence, that the Charleston market is supplied with fish and wild game by Northern men who go there every winter, and from the neighboring waters and forests often realize, in the course of one winter, a sufficiency to purchase a small farm in New England.

Mr. Gregg strongly insists upon the necessity of introducing manufacturing industry. He says:

"By domestic manufactures I mean the erection of steam mills in Charleston, for every purpose that our mechanics may desire to compete with foreigners, in the manufacture of thousands of articles now imported—the erection of steam cotton factories to employ the poor and needy of the city, and hundreds who seem to have little else to do than follow our military parades through the streets—the erection of cotton manufactories throughout the State to employ our poor and half-starved population, whose condition could not but be improved, by working up a part of our cotton into cloth to cover their own nakedness, and to clothe our negroes and ourselves at a cost for the manufacture of osnaburgs of 2 1-2 cents per lb. of brown and bleached shirtings, drillings, and cotton flannels, of from 3 to 8 cts. per lb.—instead of sending the same abroad to be returned to us, charged with 12 cents a pound for osnaburgs, and from 20 to 65 for the other articles. I mean that at every village and cross road in the State we should have a tannery, a shoemaker, a clothier, a hatter, a blacksmith, that can mend our ploughs and our trace chains, a wagon and a carriage maker. This is the kind of manufactures I speak of as necessary to bring forth the energies of the country."

The use of white labor is to be relied on. In some instances when manufacturing establishments have been put in operation at the South, there has been no difficulty experienced in obtaining labor suitable for carrying them on. "It is only necessary," says Mr. Gregg, "to build a manufacturing village of shanties in a healthy location, in any part of the State, to have crowds of poor [white] people around you seeking employment, at half the compensation given to operators at the North. It is indeed painful to be brought in contact with such ignorance and degradation; but on the other hand it is pleasant to witness the change which soon takes place in the condition of those who obtain employment. The emaciated, pale-faced children soon assume the appearance of robust health, and their tattered garments are exchanged for those suited to a better condition. If you visit their dwellings, you will find them supplied with wholesome food; and on the Sabbath, when the females turn out with their gay-colored gowns, you will imagine yourself surrounded by groups of city belles."

Here follows a paragraph for the especial benefit of the politicians at the South, who are in the habit of looking everywhere for the cause of their want of prosperity, except to the right quarter.

"If a Carolinian wishes to see the worn out and desolate fields turned into green pastures, villages brightened up with the hand of industry, dilapidated farm houses taken down to be replaced by opulent mansions, muddy and almost impassible roads graded and Macadamized, *let him use his endeavors to make* the people of South Carolina think less of their grievances, and more of the peaceable means of redress—let our politicians, instead of teaching us to hate our Northern brethren, endeavor to get up a good feeling for domestic industry—let them teach our people that the true mode of resistance is by making more and purchasing less—let them endeavor to satisfy our capitalists that we are not on the verge of revolution, but that there is safety in investment in South Carolina."

From the Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Elkton, Cecil Co. Md. July 19, 1845.

An incident of recent occurrence in this neighborhood, has just come to my knowledge. I hasten to relate it to you, as a fair instance of the scenes and transactions which the Annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of the AREA OF SLAVERY, bring along with them. That most horrid of all the awful features of domestic slavery, slave-breeding and the domestic slave trade, has received a dreadful stimulus from the rise in the value of *human chattels*. In this State slaves are a burden to their owners, and could we compel them to be kept within the boundaries of the State, and only leave it to go into freedom from bondage, it would not be many months before it would be a free State. We are now apprehensive, though Heaven grant our fears may be without foundation, that slave-breeding may become *profitable*, in consequence of the increased demand for slaves to be sent to Texas.

Our neighboring little sister, Delaware, is already almost a free State. Her slaves are hardly three per cent. upon her whole population. Her laws prohibit the exportation of her slaves. Slave-breeding is, therefore, almost a thing unknown, and the number of her slaves is very rapidly becoming less and less. The cause of freedom and regard for human rights is fast gaining ground in that State, and it will not be long before the last vestige of the curse is wiped away from her soil.

A few days since, a free negro, in a town between Wilmington and this place, was convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct, and was sentenced to servitude for a year. His purchaser finding him of no value to him, in consequence of his idle and intractable nature, sold him to two worthless fellows belonging to Maryland. Indulging the fellow's love of drink, it was no difficult matter to ply him so well with liquor as to intoxicate him. In that condition he was persuaded to set out with them for Baltimore, to have, as they told him, a good time. On their way through this town, suspicions were excited that all was not right. The Sheriff had the men stopped and examined. They produced the bill of sale for ten dollars, and claimed him as their slave, and insisted upon their right to travel with him through the State. Before the examination was concluded, they contrived to make their escape with the man. Guilt is ever suspicious and fearful.

No little excitement was caused in consequence. The people in the place all turned out and searched the country round. They were overtaken and brought back, and were fully committed by the Sheriff to take their trial at the next session of the Court in this place, upon several indictments, for kidnapping, &c.

There can be no question that it was their intention to have taken the man to Baltimore, and there to have sold him into perpetual slavery, violating, in so doing, not only the laws of Maryland, but of Delaware also, which prohibit such an exportation, as those of the former forbid the importation of slaves.

There is fast springing up in the minds of the people of this section of the State, a strong feeling against the institution of domestic Slavery. It is felt to be a bitter and abiding curse upon the white population—even more so than upon the slaves themselves—begetting a general disposition to indolence and idleness, and thence to dissipation, and the whole catalogue of vices and crimes of which idleness is the fruitful parent. In the parts of this county that lie upon Pennsylvania, slavery is almost unknown, and in the whole, there is not more than one slave in every twenty of the entire population. If the North will let us alone, or will only treat the subject in a kind and forbearing manner, I have great hopes that the spirit now abroad in the Northern portions of this State, will extend itself more and more, until the whole State shall be controlled by its influence.

Who would have thought, three years ago, when that infamous Convention was holding its sessions in Annapolis, to devise a code of laws for which devilish and diabolical are terms too mild—who would have thought that here, in the slaveholding State of Maryland—here, too, in Cecil county, this quondam hold of ruffianism and Loco-Focoism, the whole community would have turned out in mass to prevent the transportation of a negro to endless Slavery? No matter how bad was the character of the black, he was about to suffer a grievous wrong—and, at the call of the agent of the law, the country is aroused, the man is rescued, and a blow is struck at the monster, Slavery, that makes him stagger, reel, and tremble here, even in old Maryland.

You may think it a trifling matter. Not so do I. Even if these men escape conviction, for want of direct proof of their intention, a demonstration has been given of an awakening among the people that must have its good effects. Nor will the matter stop here. The penal code of Delaware, which allows a sale into temporary slavery, is destined to be soon amended; and the ball of liberty, once put in motion, will not, I trust, be stayed. The advocates of Slavery have violated all the provisions of the Constitution, to force in Texas. Let them not complain if its opponents no longer feel bound by that instrument, to participate in the sin of Slavery.

The Elkton Whig states that the kidnappers in this case were discharged by the magistrate, there not being, in his opinion, sufficient evidence against them to require that they should be held to bail to appear at Court.

From the Religious Spectator.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS—HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

We had a book put into our hands the other day, purporting to be the autobiography of a slave, who had escaped from bondage, by the name of Frederick Douglass, and we frankly acknowledge, that had it not been for our confidence in the good judgment of the friend from whom the book came, who we knew had little sympathy with the class of technical Abolitionists, we might possibly have laid it aside, without reading it, from perceiving that it was published under the patronage of several individuals, whose course on the subject of Slavery we have never regarded as either politic or right.

On looking into the book, however, we have found it to contain one of the most remarkable and thrilling narratives that have ever fallen under our eye; and though there are some things in it which we regret, particularly the strong expressions against professing Christians at the South, yet we see nothing to cast even a shade of doubt over the authenticity of the narrative, even in respect to its minutest details. We should indeed, have made a single exception to this remark—that is, we should have doubted the practicability of such a book being produced by a poor runaway slave, had it not been that we are assured that his efforts as a public speaker are quite equal to what he has here shown himself to be as a writer; and we have it upon good authority, that his lectures are characterized by as able reasoning, as genuine wit, and as bold and stirring appeals, as we almost ever find in connection with the highest intellectual culture.

Unless we greatly mistake, this small work to which we are referring is destined to exert a mighty influence in favor of the great cause of Emancipation. We acknowledge for ourselves, that we might have heard the system of Slavery reasoned against abstractly, no matter how ably, and no matter how long, and yet we could not have been so deep impressed with it as an outrage against humanity, as we have been by reading this simple story. It is especially fitted to correct a too prevalent error that Slavery *in itself* is not deserving of any severe reprobation—that it is only the abuses of the system with which we have a right to find fault.

And we acknowledge ourselves to be among those who look for its removal at no distant day. It seems to us as clear as the shining of the sun, that there are signs of the times which betoken a speedy and mighty revolution on this subject. The march of public opinion is evidently in favor of emancipation; and opposition can no more arrest it than it can arrest the motion of the planets. There is a spirit awake throughout all the North, that cries out for universal Freedom, and all the agitation and opposition that we witness at the South is but the heaving of the same spirit under different circumstances. It tells of a terrible conflict between selfishness and conscience, which will certainly terminate at last in favor of the better principle.

What particular mode of abolishing Slavery from our land, Providence may ordain—whether it shall be by bringing the South to bow to the high dictates of conscience and of duty, or by suffering the slaves themselves to become ministers of vengeance toward their oppressors, or by some other means, of which we know nothing—we pretend not to say; but the event of ultimate emancipation, in some way, we consider as absolutely certain; and while we would have all labor to bring it about, we would have all take counsel of the spirit of prudence, as well as philanthropy, in respect to the channel in which their labors shall be directed.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1845.

Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

This meeting will be held on Monday next, at Kennett, and will, undoubtedly, be a very large one. The locality chosen is the very centre of the most Anti-Slavery region of the State,—perhaps of the United States,—and would ensure a very large attendance even were not the occasion one of unusual interest.

The moment is a critical one for the Society. It would be useless, were it possible, to disguise it. This meeting must decide whether the Society is for the future to maintain the position which it has hitherto occupied of efficient and continued moral hostility to Slavery, or whether it shall fall into the hands of Liberty Party, to become, not a great while hence, swallowed up and forgotten in an inefficient and inconsiderable political faction. The Anti-Slavery of all Eastern Pennsylvania should, and I presume will be, fully represented, and the result will show what the character of that Anti-Slavery is.

In a cause like ours, we owe it not to ourselves only, and to the slave, but to our opponents also, to show distinctly our own position, and declare our opinion of theirs. Concealment and compromise, beside the loss of moral power, is always inexpedient. If the Pennsylvania Society is right in the position in which it now stands, Liberty Party must be wrong, and any successful attempt at continued co-operation can only end in inefficient action. The Society should declare unequivocally, whether it will continue in union with the Parent Society, or whether its sympathies are with the Liberty Party. All its members ought by this time to have come to some decisive opinion, and be prepared for definite action. If the majority are determined to continue it where it always has been, the Liberty Party members are bound in all honor to throw no obstacle in the course which in that case the Society must pursue; and on the other hand, if Liberty Party is in the ascendency, our friends have nothing to do but establish a new society on the old basis, leaving the old one to stand or fall, as it can, with those who have not the strength to bear all the burden of the Anti-Slavery cross.

But the Liberty Party, I do not doubt, is very much in the minority in Eastern Pennsylvania. Its friends, perhaps, may feel agerieved should the Society take this unequivocal and uncompromising course. They have no right to be so. The Society is in duty bound to adopt such principles and follow out such measures as seem to the majority best calculated to bring about the speedy abolition of Slavery. If the minority cannot assent to these principles and measures they are at liberty to withdraw their co-operation, and act by themselves in such way as seems most likely to bring about the end proposed. They have no right to burden others with what seems to those others *their* inefficiency. They have no right to feel aggrieved that others act according to the dictates of their duty. Liberty men may act on the platform of the American Society or its auxiliaries, if they can consistently with their own principles. But if they cannot, they have no right to complain that the platform is not narrowed to suit their principles. If they choose to stay behind us, they have no right to say we have driven them away because we have gone forward.

I trust that at this meeting there will be no hesitation and no dalliance. Abolitionists have a higher duty than simply to consider what will be, under the circumstances, the most agreeable course, or consult specially the feelings of those who for a season have run with them side by side. No man ever became a good Abolitionist "for the fun of it," or for the pleasant relations it would establish between him and others. If he would do his work well, he must do it sternly, for it is one of continued self-sacrifice. We have no more right to compromise our principles for the sake of Liberty party because of its professed Anti-Slavery, than we have for the sake of the Colonization Society for the same reason. It is best for all parties that we be frank and explicit, for if we are right, they are wrong, and we have no fellowship with evil; and if they are right, we cannot be; and in either case each must be a hinderance to the other. If they are confident of the rectitude of their course, an alliance with us can only ruin them, so great is the difference between us. We are confident that we are right, and can gain nothing by compromise, but must lose much. Better, then, that we should pursue our straight-forward onward course, cost what it may, confident that in the long run "honesty is the best policy."

I say this not in any invidious spirit or from an unreasonable hostility to Liberty Party, but because I think the time has come when the line should be distinctly drawn among the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania for the sake of all parties. Faithfulness to the slave demands of us first of all to understand distinctly what course of action it is our duty to pursue, and then to pursue it without turning to the right hand or to the left. I do not doubt there are many honest men in Liberty Party, who sincerely believe their course the right one. Inasmuch as they are honest, we cannot but wish them to labor heartily till they see their error. Any of their number who still believe that political action is subsidiary to moral, can give us their help, and all such can and will still labor with the Society. But the Society must lose its efficiency the moment it becomes a political engine, and such it would become in the hands of Liberty Party. The two parties should agree to differ where the difference is so radical. It is useless always and dangerous to cry, "Peace! peace! where there is no peace." If Liberty Party men will help us, we bid them welcome; but we cannot help Liberty Party. A Society can occupy no middle ground. It must adopt the principles and measures opposed to Liberty Party, or be merged in it. It is for the Abolitionists of Eastern Pennsylvania to decide this question for their Society at the ensuing meeting.—G.

Walker Meeting at Lynn.

On Sunday evening of last week I had the pleasure of attending a meeting, called in behalf of Jonathan Walker, in this stronghold of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery. It was just one of those free meetings which Abolitionists have always been accustomed to hold, where all spoke who had anything to say, but where the spirit of order so reigned, that none under the plea of free speech spoke to disturb. There was no form of organization, as none was needed for purposes of business, and that respect for the rights of others, and the decent courtesy which is due to everybody, was so apparent, that there was no necessity for organizing to insure order, and to protect the rights of each and all. Meetings like this have always been held by Abolitionists, ever since the commencement of our enterprise, and nobody ever dreamed, till recently, of esteeming them as anything strange or novel. James N. Buffum very properly took upon himself to discharge the duties of a Chairman, so far as it was necessary. He stated the object of the meeting, announced the names of the speakers, proposed that a collection be taken up, and himself acted as one of the collectors. I am not sure, that from this circumstance, and from the fact that the meeting was perfectly orderly, and nobody was interrupted while speaking, that it will not be denounced as the abortive offspring of "tyrant corporation." I wish that some of our Lynn friends who are carried away by this name—"Free Meeting"—would consider seriously whether they do not really get the thing in such meetings as this on Sunday evening, where the spirit of order and organization was supreme, and therefore the rights of all protected, and liberty of speech not sacrificed either to the tyranny of the many, or the few. The prerogative of being humbugged by mere names is growing fast into the dignity of one of "our institutions."

This Walker meeting was held in Lyceum Hall, and that spacious room was crowded. One would suppose that the fact of a Northern man just released from a Southern jail, where he had lain nearly a twelve-month, loaded with irons, and denied some of the commonest necessaries of life, appearing before a Northern audience, and holding up to them his branded hand, if it did not

"Stir a fever in the blood of age
And make the infant sinew strong as steel,"

would at least so arouse the people, that the question, What shall we do in this matter? would come home to them with an earnestness that they could not avoid. Not one of the thousand people who listened to Walker's story, but was liable, provided they had the humanity to do as he did, to suffer as he had done. For this outrage, which would arouse the indignation of all Christendom, had it been perpetrated by the Algerines or Arabs, every one of these thousand people were personally responsible, as the territory of the United States was the theatre of action. Yet when they had heard his story, two-thirds of them quietly dispersed, with their heads apparently as empty of thought, as their hearts were of humanity. Here was a tale told which should almost make the very stones in the streets cry out with indignation, and for shame that such things were done in our land, and yet these stupidly cruel people of Lynn care as little about it as of some rumored inhumanity in the South Sea Islands. I do not mean that it is thus with all the people of Lynn. There is perhaps more anti-slavery there than anywhere else in this country, and a considerable portion of the people bear a never-ceasing hatred to the felon-system, and are deeply moved at every fresh outrage, whether upon slaves or freemen; but the great mass have hearts as hard as their own lap-stones, and heads apparently as incapable of manly and humane thought. They well represent the state of Northern feeling on the subject of Slavery. A contemptible curiosity may take them, perhaps, to see or hear some recently-escaped victim from tyranny, but that being gratified they have no farther concern about the matter. Like Thomas, they must put their fingers into the wounds which Slavery inflicts, but even then, unlike Thomas, they will not believe.

But where is the fault? A single fact in relation to this Lynn meeting is sufficient answer. Even the notice that such a meeting was to be held, and that Jonathan Walker was to be present, the ministers of at least two of the Lynn churches *refused to read!* In the churches where it was read, I could not learn that more than this was done. Had these false priests been about the work of their master, they would have made the occasion of such a meeting the text for their sermons, and the burdens of their prayers. But the "new commandment"—the element of humanity which Jesus made the chief of the religion he taught, is forgotten,—or rather was never known—by the ordained hypocrites of the American Church. Jonathan Walker would do more than clothe the naked, and feed the hungry, and he is imprisoned, chained, and branded. The Church looks to the Constitution, and the Statute-Book, to learn her duty towards him, and that condemning him, she also passes by on the other side. If such are the ways of the priests, what more can we expect of the people? If the Christian charity of the Rev. Parsons Cooke, of Lynn, will not let him tell his people that there is among them a man who has barely escaped with his life for obeying the first dictates of a humane heart, and of the Christian religion, what measure of charity may we hope for from those whose chosen teacher he is? They cannot extend their sympathies to Slavery's victim, though he be in regular standing in a Northern church, but the right hand of fellowship is gladly extended to the supporters of Slavery. Parsons Cooke very likely would not put the wine-cup into the scarred hand of Jonathan Walker, but he would readily place it in that which held the hot iron which inflicted the brand. Yet shall I be accused of undue severity, and of hostility to the Church, for this mild comment on such a fact as this just stated, and which occurred within ten days in the very heart of Anti-Slavery Massachusetts.

Nevertheless we need not despair. It must be that the people will yet awake to a knowledge of the character of the American Church, and of the system which it guards with such fervid piety. Enough remained at this Lynn meeting to hear the comments made by the various speakers, on the text which Capt. Walker had given us, to shake all their pro-slavery churches to the foundation. Our strength is not in numbers, and the crowd outside, headed by their priests, will soon learn to obey the dictates of a higher philosophy, and a truer religion than they can now learn from the pulpit. We need not lose our faith in Christianity because its name is stolen "to serve the devil in." We may at least hope that there are still righteous ones enough left to save the nation.—G.

The Northern Slave-Trade.

Missing.—That colored woman, who has been missing from this village during two months, was no doubt carried off by the *man stealers* to a southern market and sold; yes, sold to perpetual slavery. Several suspicious-looking persons have been seen about our streets, one of whom is known, and we caution all respectable and decent colored people to keep at home nights. A low, long, black-looking, piratical schooner was seen off Rockaway of late, no doubt intended to carry colored people South. So look out.

The above paragraph is from the Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer. That colored people should be kidnapped in this State for the Southern market, may seem incredible, but I do not doubt the fact. It is said that this trade has been in past years a very flourishing one in this city. A gentleman upon whose veracity I can rely, has informed me that some three or four years since, a vessel came regularly to this port for the purpose of receiving kidnapped negroes. She used to lie concealed somewhere near the mouth of the harbor, and the poor victims who made up her cargo, were carried to her at night in boats. His informant was a man of abandoned character, and such an one as might very probably have procured his information by personal participation in this horrible traffic. He could have had no motive for inventing such a story; but if it is not precisely true, it must have had some foundation in fact. But why should it, or this from the Jamaica Farmer appear incredible? The moral sense of the nation is not shocked at the existence of the regular inter-state Slave-Trade at the South, and it would be strange rather, if there should not be found many people who are ready to step a little out of the usual course of the trade for the sake of more than ordinary gain. The shades of difference in moral guilt are after all very slight and indistinct, between the Captain of this "low, long, black-looking, piratical schooner," and several Captains who have stood at the helm of our piratical, slave-mongering, really black Ship of State. The chief difference is, that the former acts contrary to law in kidnapping those who have known something of the blessings of freedom, while the latter, in accordance with law, steals infants in their cradles, who are never permitted to know any other condition than that of slaves, and expect nothing else but the horrible fate which is inevitably theirs. Both are anxious to avail themselves of the thirty per cent. advance on human flesh, which the Annexation of Texas has produced.

HAYTIAN SKETCHES.—No. 5.

A Haitian Funeral.

When Shakspeare made Theseus say to Hypolita—

"Turn melancholy forth to *funerals*,—
The pale companion is not for our pomp,"

he certainly had no clairvoyance or spirit of prophecy, as to the splendors of a Haitian military funeral, of the sublimest kind. Melancholy is the very last idea that it suggests.

The first one that we saw there, appeared to our unaccustomed New England eyes, as attractive and imposing a ceremony as could well be;—church hung with black; soldiery and firing; priests and censers; smoke of gunpowder and frankincense curling up together, in the midst of a thundering *de profundis;* but that was only the honor due to the remains of a *sous-lieutenant d'artillerie*; and no more to be compared in imposing effect, to subsequent developments, than New-York to London.

As if purposely to show us what was what, the old General of Puerto-Plata, (Porte-Plate, as the French Haïtians call it,) came down to Cape-Haïtien on a short leave of absence, as he felt himself drawing near his end. He was a full-grown man, at the time of the revolution, and had served under Toussaint, Christophe, and Dessalines. He was anxious to see Cape-Haïtien before he died, for there lived his wife, whom Christophe had compelled him to marry at first sight, some five-and-twenty years before; and whom, when Christophe was dead, he quitted with great detestation. It was now convenient for him to come to her house at the Cape, for the advantage of the purest air and the healthiest climate of the Island, whereby, if there were any chance of recovery his health might be restored.

But it was in vain. He died; and we saw abundant notes of solemn preparation, the day after, as we passed up the *Rue Conflans*, across the *place d'armes*, moved by a desire to see that sight so fearfully-looked for, by the pro-slavery people at home, when "with deep prophetic rapture gifted, they look into those future times," when Slavery shall have been abolished in the United States. We determined, in short, to see with our own e

wildest funeral wail," producing an effect on the mind like the full crash of a grand overture.

It is thus the Government honors the profession of the soldier. It pays half the expense of these costly funerals,—it bought all that crape for each soldier's arm,—it pays for the gunpowder, which now that the chanted mass, and the "Cathedral'd pomp of prayer" are over, shakes the church with the simultaneous discharge of thousands of muskets.

The first merchants, lawyers, and judges, bear the pall; the bravest generals, in their magnificent field-dresses, throng the chancel; the inhabitants crowd the church with their brilliant array of Madras turbans, gold ornaments, and brilliant draperies. A crowd is an incomparatively finer spectacle here than in the United States; and the feeling it excites is altogether stronger, because the crowd itself so much more strongly feels. You are at once aware that you are in a land of more emotion than reason; and that the blood of Southern Europe and Central Africa obeys no such cool calculations as harden into chill impassiveness, at least New England manners. And if New England hearts escape the influence, they will owe it to the fervor of the appeal to the moral, the religious, and the poetic nature now making by the great cause of Freedom and humanity, against the material tendencies of an age and nation that selfishness alone makes self-denying, and self-restrained.

We inferred from all we saw, that Protestantism, as at present existing in the United States, stood no chance of success in Hâiti. The real spirit of reform alone—the "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father," spoken of in Scripture, could change this martial spirit, and direct into a different channel the influence of these funeral gamès that now cherish it so strongly.

The ceremony at the church over, again commences the procession; soldiers, with arms reversed,—free-masons, priests, pall-bearers, and mourners,—hundreds of women, I thought, still shrieking mournfully at intervals as they go,—the led horse, covered with a black mantle,—the dragoons, the artillery, and the aproned axe-men,—banner after banner,—troop after troop,—band after band of martial music;—on they all go to the fort on the edge of the sea, where he is to be buried; and there long after night-fall, they circle in single line round and round the grave where they have placed the remains, all in turn firing into it as they pass, single flash after flash of their musketry lighting the darkness for hours; and then all seek their homes, their bosoms bounding high with mingled excitement of devotion and patriotism.

Thus, through the pomp of Catholicism, this people comes to the same conclusion with the Protestant patriots of other lands; that between religion and bloodshed, Christianity and war, there is and ought to be an intimate connection.

"Ah!" said our excellent hostess, Madame ———, a favorable specimen of the Haytian matron of the middle class, proud of a word or two of English, "did you see his horse? *que cela me fit de la peine!* that was touchful!"

Next day another funeral;—the people singing in procession, and bearing flowers. "Why," I inquired of the eldest daughter of the house, "is the Abbé so differently dressed to-day?" "It is because the deceased is a child under seven years old; and our Catholic religion does not find that such have sinned. It is an angel now, you know Madam, and so the Abbé wears that beautiful white surplice, with the rose-colored scarf." It was indeed very beautiful. The little open coffin of unpainted wood, strewn with white blossoms, was carried by little children dressed in white. This people have the French talent for processions, certainly. Next day, the bell again. "Ah!" says Madame ———, "that is only a twenty-dollar funeral." "How can you tell that, Madame?" "Why *donc* you hear it only *won* bell? When it sixty-dollar ceremonie, you hear *tous les cinq*."

All these things are church-perquisites, regulated by law; and when we come to speak of the Hâitian church, shall be more statistically set forth.—c.

CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.—C. M. Clay proposes in his paper, the True American, that a State Convention be held in Frankfort, July, 1846, "to take measures to bring about, by peaceable and constitutional means, the emancipation of Kentucky from Slavery." He also advises the publication of a paper in Louisville, "to be owned and conducted exclusively by non-slaveholders and laboring men." Mr. Clay is laboring earnestly and devotedly in the cause, and makes his paper one of the best Anti-Slavery papers in the country.

☞ In consequence of the absence of the resident editor, several communications which have been received, are, necessarily, omitted till next week, as they were not opened till too late for this paper. Our accounts of some of the Massachusetts pic-nics have been deferred for want of room.

The Post-office addresses of Abby Kelley, J. E. Hitchcock, S. S. Foster, B. S. Jones, and E. B. Stebbins, are New Lisbon, Ashtabula county, Ohio.

☞ Notice. ☜

I am requested by J. M. McKim to say that the Philadelphia delegates to the Kennett meeting will take the Wilmington cars, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, at 8 o'clock, on Monday morning next.

This Week's Paper.

FOURTH PAGE.—*Poetry:* Words to the South. A Spirit Song. *Miscellany:* Marie, or Slavery in the United States, *(continued.)* Agrippa Hull. Deferred Items.

FIRST PAGE.—*Peculiar Institution:* Slavery in Maryland. *Pro-Slavery:* Governor Hammond's Letter, *(continued.)* The Convention—Richmond Enquirer. Anti-Slavery. *Selections:* Texas and Land-Jobbing. Letter from Haiti. Annual Meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society.

SECOND PAGE.—*Selections:* New Jersey a Slave State. The Warning. Foster's Power Press. Free Laborers of Kentucky. Case of Kidnapping. Frederick Douglass—Horrors of Slavery. Manufactures at the South.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Fifteen Days later from Europe.—Arrival of Steamship Cambria.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Boston, on Wednesday, in the short passage of eleven days, having left Liverpool on the 19th of July. The political news is of little importance. There is an improvement in the cotton market, corn trade, and American stocks. Money in London is plenty, and the market in a healthy state.

The Cambria brought five passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, ninety-seven from Liverpool to Boston, and eight from Halifax to Boston—110 in all.

Parliamentary—Parliament is dragging on toward a close. The withdrawal of measures which cannot be carried, owing either to the want of time or to the fierceness of opposition, was performed with due solemnity by Sir Robert Peel. The Queen and her husband will soon be on the wing; members and ministers, who have passed the dog days amid the toil and heat of St. Stephen's, will follow their example, and the London season, so called, will have terminated. There is no season on record when members have been worked harder. The various railway committees have demanded constant and continuous attendance, and so close was the work that even the absence of the truant Irish members was missed. Whether the character of the House will be raised or impaired by the execution of the multitudinous duties arising out of its executive character, remains to be seen. But two cases have already been investigated, in which members of the House—and, what is rather worse, members of the Government—have been detected in rather questionable practices. Mr. Bonham and Capt. Boldero have been pronounced, by a select committee, guilty of turning, in the matter of the Southeastern Railway, their legislative and official duties to pecuniary account. Both these gentlemen must resign; perhaps have done so; but suspicion arises that they are sacrificed to keep up appearance, and that they will leave behind them many whose hands are not a whit cleaner than their own.

The subject of university tests have been the cause of a fierce debate, and of a very narrow division in the House of Commons—so narrow, that only eight votes stood between the Government and defeat. The abolition of religious tests in the Scotch Universities was originally brought before the House by Mr. Rutherford, and when he introduced it, Sir James Graham intimated the probability that the Ministry would concede the demand. The second reading of the bill, in the absence of Mr. Rutherford, was moved by Mr. Macauley, the member for Edinburgh, who is, our readers need hardly be informed, one of the most effective and brilliant speakers in the House. The question at issue involves this consideration—whether the members of the Free Church in Scotland shall have access to the Universities of their country. As the tests now stand, they are excluded; and the grievance is felt to be tyrannical in practice, and unjust in principle. On the second reading, the Government, very unwisely for their stability and popularity, resisted the required boon, and in doing so, laid themselves open to a cutting exposure of inconsistency.

To oppose the abolition of tests in Scotland, while in their new Collegiate Bill they insist upon the absence of tests in Ireland, is an anomaly, if not an absurdity. The debate was the most damaging which the Ministry has experienced, and the feeling of the House was so strong, that the whipper-in found the greatest difficulty in saving his friends. Indeed, it is said, that had the opposition marshaled their forces with equal, or even moderate zeal, the Government would have been defeated. On this occasion, Lord John Russell came out "strong," as it is phrased, and said some cutting things, in the bitterest and most telling manner. The subject is to be mooted again in another form, when resistance, if persevered in, will be useless. Perhaps Ministers, who cannot help feeling their embarrassment, will give way.

Both Houses have been involved in questions of privilege. The Commons have had at their bar the plaintiff and the attorneys in an action against an ex-member, who gave some evidence recently before a select committee, criminatory of the plaintiff in the action. The parties who had presumed to beard the House, anticipating the probability of being sent to Newgate or the Tower, begged pardon of the Commons, and were discharged. The other branch of the Legislature has got out of the collision in a similar manner, the parties being also discharged. Nevertheless, the popular branch of the Legislature can scarcely allow another session to pass without defining their privileges; they must take some steps to prevent the unseemly exhibitions which are now of frequent occurrence touching their right of publishing what they believe to be conducive to the common good. The subject is a knotty one, and involves several serious considerations. The point at issue now is mainly this—Shall Parliament, which professes to be paramount to the laws, possess the power, in examining witnesses on any given topic, be held irresponsible for any libels against individuals which those who give evidence before them think proper to indulge in?

It is now stated, with a sort of semi-official authority, that Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th, or, at the farthest, the 7th of August.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon moved a resolution for the admission of the sugars of Porto Rico and Cuba, founded on the correspondence which has recently passed between the British Government and the Spanish Minister in this country. A debate of considerable length followed. The motion was negatived by twenty-eight to fourteen. In the House of Commons the same subject was introduced by Lord Palmerston. A long debate ensued. The principal opposition speakers were the noble Lord, who introduced the subject, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. F. Baring. The ministerial case was left to the defence of Mr. Gladstone. The division showed eight-seven for the motion; against it, 175; majority eighty-eight. The recent declaration of the Government disarmed the discussion of all practical interest.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association—July 7.—The weekly meeting of the association was crowded, in consequence of Mr. O'Connell's return to Dublin. A letter was read from Mr. Thomas Steele, giving an account of his mission to the north. Mr. O'Connell gave an account of his recent mission to England. He denied that he had ever said that he should totally absent himself from his parliamentary duties—he declared himself averse to mixed education—he confessed that he had returned to Dublin to arouse the people of Ireland against the Irish Colleges bill. He alluded to repeal, ribbonism, and Molly-Maguireism, and condemned the practice of arming the police when they were sent to fairs. The rent for the week was declared to be £407.

The meeting held on the 14th instant was interesting. The proceedings were principally confined to the subjects of repeal, and the alarming state of the country. The weekly rent was announced to be £320.

The celebration of the 12th of July by the Orange-men provoked the attacks of the Catholic party in several instances, and in one at Armagh, we regret to say, the affray ended fatally. Several of the persons engaged in the affray were arrested, but were rescued immediately. The soldiery paraded the streets during the night, and remained under arms all day on Sunday to enable the peaceable inhabitants to worship.

The inquiry into the affray at Ballinghassing does not seem as if it would soon terminate. The inquest commenced on the 3d instant, and was continued up to the 7th, when it was adjourned to the 9th, owing to the illness of one of the jurors. It was resumed again on the 10th, and the proceedings were given at vast length in the Cork papers. A great deal of evidence has been already adduced, and speeches made, and points of practice discussed, from all of which it would be difficult to make selections calculated to throw any new light upon the painful occurrence. The witnesses brought forward on the part of "the people" deposed that the police fired upon the crowd without sufficient cause; while, on the other hand, several witnesses swear that the roof of the dispensary, in which the police were posted, was torn away by the peasantry, who wanted to get at them; that they saw several large stones in the room, which had been flung at the police, and, from their size, were calculated to do "grievous bodily harm if they came into contact with the human body."

P. S.—The Cork Examiner of July 16, gives the verdict of the jury, as follows:

"We find that Cornelius Ford came by his death in consequence of a gun shot wound, inflicted on him by a body of police on 30th of June, who attended the fair of Ballinghassing; and that said shot was fired on the above named day by order of Sub-Inspector Kelly, who commanded said party, and say that he was justified in giving such order. We, therefore, find that it was justifiable homicide."

FRANCE.

Paris dates are to the 16th of July.

On the Texas question, the journals, almost without distinction of party, continue to regard Annexation as only waiting some matters of form to be fully completed. Some of them denounce the Government for having, as they say, (though Monsieur Guizot indignantly denied it,) consented to aid England in her attempts to defeat Annexation, in return for the abandonment of the right of search.

The session of the two Chambers may be considered as concluded, the Deputies having actually broken up, and the Peers only sitting to get through a few measures of importance. Next Monday, in all probability, the session will be formally closed by the King delivering a speech from the throne. It commenced on the 26th December, and in the course of it sixty new laws have been passed, some of them of great domestic importance. The law for carrying into effect the new slave-trade with England, had the greatest majorities in its favor of any measure.

The great topic of general interest during the last fortnight, has been the question relative to the Jesuits. After the famous appeal of Thiers to the Government to put the laws in force against the followers of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome with the mission of persuading the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France, and thereby save the Government the pain and scandal of being compelled to expel them by the strong hand. In this mission M. Rossi has completely succeeded—the religious communities of the Jesuits being ordered to be broken up, the greater part of their body to quit the kingdom, their noviciates to be sold, and their houses and property (they are very rich) to be disposed of. This is considered a great triumph over the religious party; and so undoubtedly it is—for, say what people will, the Jesuits are the ablest champions of the Romish Church. The religious newspapers console themselves by asserting that it was not the Pope who consented that the Jesuits should be sent out of France, but the General of the Jesuits himself.

The French papers contain the particulars of an outbreak in Catalonia. Some of the small towns round Barcelona had been called upon to contribute their levy of men to the army.

SPAIN.

Dates from Madrid are to the 10th of July.

The Queen is still at Barcelona. Statements of the most contradictory kind have been made as to the intention of her Majesty to return to this capital, or to voyage in the Basque provinces, the Ministers insisting on the former, the Queen's mother and her physicians recommending the latter. It is understood that the reason why Ministers dislike the idea of the Queen visiting these provinces, is, that the people, being for the most part adherents of Don Carlos, may perhaps make demonstrations in favor of her Majesty's marriage with the Prince of the Asturias. As to the marriage itself it remains where of instructions to their subordinates, to declare against it; but still it is by no means abandoned.

ITALY.

Rome, July 6.—The Pope has kindly given directions that the library of the Vatican shall be henceforth open to the public. It contains very few printed books, but still it is one of the most valuable libraries in the world.

The eruption of Vesuvius has attracted a host of travellers to Naples.

BELGIUM.

Our Brussels advices are to the 14th of July. M. de Northumb will be sent to Berlin as ambassador, and the Cabinet will weather on until the meeting of the Chamber, and then do the best they can.

Railways already established are very prosperous, and are annually becoming more so. English capitalists have undertaken the formation of some new lines, and other capitalists are bidding for other new lines.

SWITZERLAND.

We have advices from Zurich to the 11th of July.

The Diet is now sitting, having been opened on the 7th, by a speech recommending peace and union. To the present, no decision of importance has been taken, unless it be the refusal of the motion made by a deputy favorable to the Jesuit party, to postpone the assembling of the militia, on the ground that the violence of the political feeling that exists will probably lead to disturbance. It will probably be a fortnight or three weeks before the Diet begins the discussion of the great political and religious questions on which public interest centred.

The Prince Metternich, Minister of Austria, has addressed a despatch to the Austrian Ambassador, speaking in terms of high gratification of the conduct of the party that supported the Jesuits in the late struggle.

The canton from which Dr. Steiger made his escape demanded that he should be given up, but the other cantons refused. Several cantons have conferred upon him their freedom, and there is a talk of getting up a subscription in his behalf. It is not likely that Stieger will remain in this country, but the retreat he will select is not known—most likely it will be the United States.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Letters from Constantinople, published in the London papers, state that, in a recent battle, the Circassians took from the Russians, after hard fighting and severe bloodshed, the castle of Solchu, on the coast of Abascia. Sheikl Shamil had arrived at the head of the river Koubban, with 30,000 men. Many Poles in the Russian army had deserted and joined Shamil. The Russian General offered large bounties for reinforcements, without success. He sent several Mussulman doctors of law from the Crimea to Shamil, to try to negotiate for terms of peace. Shamil had three of them put to death. The Russian army has suffered dreadfully from a scarcity of provisions. The crops in Circassia are said to be abundant.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople of the 18th June, in the *Debats*, says: "It may be remembered that, at the Greek Revolution of September 15, the Emperor of Russia dismissed his Minister at Athens, M. de Catacazi. It appears that his displeasure has died away, as an ukase of May 26, coughed in very flattering terms, attaches M. de Catacazi to the office of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburgh. The affair of the Catholic Armenians of Tokat is terminated. The inquiry ordered by Chekib Effendi has proved fully the shameful extent of the persecutions directed against them by the schismatics."

SYRIA.

Mount Lebanon.—Letters to the middle of June from Syria, announce the breaking out of a fresh insurrection in the Lebanon. An engagement between the Maronites and the Druses had taken place at Buccah, in the plain between the two Lebanons, which had terminated with a loss on each side of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. The roads between Damascus and Jerusalem are no longer safe, and no caravan can travel by that route without a strong escort. The Arabs are from 40,000 to 50,000 strong, and are plundering right and left. An attempt has been made on the life of the French Consul at Damascus, and the whole country was, in fact, in a state of complete disorganization.

NEW ZEALAND.

News has reached England from Aukland, in New Zealand, to March 27, bringing the news which has reached this country by way of Nantucket, of the capture of the Bay of Islands by the natives, and the abandonment of the place by the colonists. The particulars of these transactions are given, in more detail, but we had received all the material facts.

ALGERIA.

The intelligence from Algeria gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of the Dahro, where the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in, faggots were lighted, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 24.

Nine Days Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig Delfina, Capt. Pocal, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 3d instant, we have full files of papers from the capital to the 28th of June—nine days later than were received by the Creole.

Verbally we learn that the Mexican Government was to send 20,000 men immediately to the frontier of Texas. Where these men were to be raised is a poser of itself, but where is the means to procure money enough even to start them is a greater mystery.

Not a word is said in the papers of the capital about a war with the United States. Some of the secret sessions of the Senate may have been occupied with the subject, but nothing is divulged.

On the 20th of June a decree of Gen. Herrera was promulgated, but dated the 16th, in which he formally calls an extra session of Congress, to convene on the —th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration—1st, Constitutional Reforms; 2d, a revision of the acts of the Provisional Government; and, 3d, subjects now pending the action of the Chambers, especially those of the United States and Texas.

This indicates clearly enough that Mexico has not yet determined what line of policy to pursue toward us.

It is proposed to enlist a large number of recruits, under the name of "Volunteer Defenders of the Laws," to be distinct from the regular army, although organized on the same footing as to discipline, &c. This force is to be subject exclusively to the local civil authorities, each volunteer having the privilege to serve in the infantry or cavalry. The Committee on Military Affairs in the House have also reported a plan for the complete re-organization of the regular army. It is apparent, nevertheless, that the eyes of Mexicans are open to the necessity of providing farther securities for domestic tranquillity, and for giving more compactness and force to the national troops.

The news of the revolution of Tabasco was announced in the city of Mexico on the 28th ult. The *Siglo Diez y Nueve*, itself the eloquent advocate of Federation, pronounces the affair the most absurd of all military outbreaks, and adds that the unanimous indignation of the Republic is the only feeling it will excite.

The papers contain full details of the plan of this revolution, but we have given them all substantially before. It appears that a good number of military officers and public officials could not be seduced into the scheme, and some of the former made their escape from Tabasco by sea, carrying with them a considerable part of the armament of the garrison. It is too soon to know what measures the Government will propose in the premises.

There is a most voluminous correspondence in the *Siglo* between the French and English commanders on the Mazatlan station, the respective Consuls of the two nations, and the authorities of Mazatlan, in relation to certain claims of indemnity made by French citizens upon the city. The French do not appear to have taken much by their motion.

Gen. Ranzel has been sentenced by a Court Martial—for his late revolutionary attempt in the city of Mexico, in which he treated the President and his cabinet with such indignity—to ten years' imprisonment without the loss of rank—a truly Mexican punishment for treason. Another authority, but usually not so well informed, says he is stripped of rank and all employment, and banished for ten years.

The Senate proceeded to supply the place of Senor Farias, and the election, made by lot, resulted in favor of Senor Quintana Roo. The *Siglio* of the 27th says that Senor Farias still remained in his concealment.

On the 26th the Senate proceeded to count the votes of the Departmental Assemblies, to fill the vacancy in their body occasioned by the decease of Senor Chico Sein. The lot fell upon Senor D. Pedro Tames, a former Governor of Jalisco, represented as a man of great ability and distinguished learning, and a friend of the present Government.

Thus has Senor Farias lost a seat in the Senate by the very dextrous management of his enemies.

The *Observador Zacatano* of the 19th June announces that Gen. Paredes, commanding the Third Division of the Army, would transfer his head-quarters from Lagos to the capital of the Department of San Luis Potosi, and he was to move that or the following day.

Both Houses of Congress have been engaged in the consideration of a reform of the existing tariff, as suggested by the Executive. They have not yet been able to act harmoniously in the matter. The Senate was occupied with this subject exclusively on the 14th and 16th ultimo.

The Presidential canvass continues to occupy most of the attention of the different journals, but it is carried on with much moderation on *paper*.

Senor Don Manuel Barandez has presented himself for trial, refusing to avail himself of the act of amnesty.

Seoores Zenea, Santibiannes, Jimenes and Jéuregui, have been set at liberty.

Gen. Bustamente reached the capitol on the 21st ultimo. He immediately offered his services to the Government, to maintain the national claim upon Texas. It was thought these services would be accepted.

The contractors announce that the line of stages to be put on between Querétare and San Luis Potosi on the 1st instant, as was promised, will not, in consequence of the difficulty of finding coaches, commence running till the 1st of September.

The *Siglo* congratulates the citizens of New Leon upon the promptitude with which justice is executed in that province. A wretch named Castaneda made dishonorable proposals to the wife of his friend, Senor Vargas. She resisted them, thereupon the brute took her life, and that of a son and brother of his friend. He then stole a horse and some other effects, and fled. This happened on the 9th of April last. He was pursued, taken, tried, and found guilty, and on the 21st of the same month, was sentenced to death. He had two subsequent hearings before the Court, but the judges decided that there was no good cause for delay, and he was executed on the 12th of May, just thirty-three days after the perpetration of his atrocities. Pretty well this for a Mexican Court.

The Mexican Government had made a new division of the Republic into ten military departments—the fifth comprises Nuova Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and Texas—thereby intimating that she still intends to provide for the Texans, as citizens of the Mexican Republic.

A correspondent writing to the New Orleans Jeffersonian, from Vera Cruz, dated July 3, predicts war with great confidence, giving details of the secret preparations Mexico is said to be making.

From the New Orleans Picayune, of July 20th.

Latest from Texas.

Annexation Ratified—Death of Vice President, K. L. Anderson—Incursions and depredations of the Indians—General News.

By the arrival of the brig Hope Howes, from Galveston, yesterday, we are apprised of the fact that the question of Annexation has been finally consummated.

We give our correspondent's letter, which embraces a clear and succinct narration of the proceedings of the Convention up to the latest period at which it was possible to receive Austin news:

AUSTIN, July 7, 1845.

The Convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk to preside over its deliberations. A committee of fifteen was appointed, who reported by their chairman, Judge Lipscomb, an ordinance assenting, on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of Annexation proposed by the United States Government. It was adopted with but one dissentine voice—but five members absent. It was engrossed and signed by all the members present. It is not a little singular that the only dissenting voice was Richard Bache, the father-in-law of your Secretary of the Treasury, and brother-in-law of the Vice-President.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted—"That the members wear crape on their left arm for one month, as a testimony of regret for the decease of Gen. Jackson." The Convention then adjourned.

On the 5th we appointed committees on the plan adopted by the Virginia Convention, to report on the various subjects submitted. It called forth some discussion which was creditable to the speakers—it was the skirmish that precedes more heavy firing.

The delegates to the Convention, for intelligence, integrity, and worth, would rank high in any country. There is not, perhaps, much of brilliancy, but a great deal of matter-of-fact sense and sound knowledge; and I predict that we shall form and send you a sound and sensible Constitution, free from the worst features of ultraism.

The terms of Annexation are not, perhaps, such as we had a right to ask; but so anxious are we to free the subject from further agitation in the United States, that no conditions whatever will be annexed by the Constitution differing from the resolutions passed by the United States Congress.

A despatch was received from the United States in the morning, and Major Donelson arrived on the evening of the 5th, having been detained at Washington by serious indisposition. These despatches relate to the occupation of our frontier by your troops. They are now on their march—the foot by water to Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces; the dragoons by land to San Antonio.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy. Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war; or, if she is wise, negotiation. She may acquire money by the latter—defeat and disgrace only by the former. To-day a resolution was passed, requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forthwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction, on the part of the people of Texas, of the movement noted above.

The intrigue of those in power here, which in its commencement was advised by the ex-President, has been dissipated by the power of the people. The Executive occupies no envied position; I am inclined to think he has been victimized by his *friend* and patron, as well as her Majesty's Minister. True to his faith, however, he issued his proclamation, admitting a state of war and a disputed territory, which if not intended as treason to the country, or proceeding from disappointed hopes, was excessively foolish.

Lord Aberdeen has avowed to Dr. Ashbel Smith, that her Majesty's Government will not interfere in the question, so he writes home. This removes one of the prospects of war; so if you get to loggerheads with John Bull, it must be about Oregon. Jonathan will fight for whales and lumber, but it seems to have but little fancy for it if sugar, cotton, or negroes have anything to do with the matter.

This once flourishing village is in a state of entire dilapidation and ruin—the effects of an arbitrary exercise of power, without cause and without precedent; and although the author of all this ruin is elected a delegate, he will not take his seat; he cannot—he dare not look upon hundreds whom he has in his wantonness ruined!

Gen. Tarrant, a delegate from Fannin, was on a visit to San Antonio. He, with Mr. Howard, delegate from that place, has for some days been expected. Painful apprehensions have arisen for their safety, as many Indians are on the frontier, who have committed several murders lately.

We are entirely exposed to the attacks of Indians and Mexicans—not a soldier on guard, and but few fire-arms. So callous have the people of Texas become to danger, that they scarcely ever prepare to repel an attack. On my way here I met a young man, with two young girls, in a buggy, with no protection whatever from attack, almost at the very spot where young Hornsby had been killed two weeks previous by the Indians. They were in high glee, laughing and talking merrily; I could but think that an hour might consign them to death, or a worse fate!

The British brig Persian arrived at Galveston a few days ago from Vera Cruz. She brought despatches for the Government, and was to return as soon as she heard from Washington. It was rumored in Galveston that she was there for the purpose of learning the fate of the Mexican propositions to President Jones, and, if they were rejected, that the fleet of Mexico would be down on Galveston without delay! We hope the Galvestonians will not evacuate the city on the strength of this fearful rumor.

Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice-President of Texas, died on the 10th inst. at Fanthrop's, Montgomery county, of fever. The papers are in mourning for the sad event.

Ashbel Smith has been recalled from England. Speaking of this, the Galveston News of the 12th, says—"We should like to know what he went for, what he has done, how much money he has pocketed, when he is going again, or what plan will next be fallen upon to disburse our public funds."

The following appointments have been made by the President:

Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State.
Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, Attorney General.
Hon. J. A. Greer, Secretary of the Treasury.

The reports of the crops throughout the country are highly favorable; Galveston and the other cities and towns continue healthy; emigrants are fast pressing into the country from the adjoining States of the Union; and the prospects of Texas, view them through what phase we will, are prosperous and encouraging.

British News from Oregon.

The *Albion* has received a letter from "a highly authentic source" in Oregon, from which it publishes the following extracts: The date is not given, but it doubtless came by way of Canada, and is a good deal later than any former advices from that country:

To the Editor of the Albion:

As it may be interesting to you to have a brief sketch of the state of public affairs in the Oregon Territory, I subjoin an outline of intelligence received from thence.

"Her Majesty's Sloop of War "Modeste" visited the Columbia River in the month of July last, where she remained three weeks, and afterwards called at the Forts Victoria, and Simpson, on the Northwest coast. There was a large influx of immigrants from the United States last year, about 1500 persons having arrived in Oregon from St. Louis and the Sandwich Islands, some of whom, however, were so much disappointed in the country that they immediately left it for California, while others returned across the Rocky Mountains.

"Notwithstanding the generally lawless character of the emigrants, there has been no serious extended outbreak among them, which is principally attributable to the circumstance of the Provisional Government having followed up the regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company in restrictions on the importation and distillation of spirituous liquors, but it is much feared that these wholesome restrictions cannot be long enforced, naturally giving rise to much apprehension on the part of the more respectable and well-conducted portion of the community. A very bad feeling exists between the settlers and the Indians, and some of the latter have been shot for trivial offences. This prejudice extends also to the half-breed population, and it was lately discovered that thirty or forty persons had entered into a conspiracy to destroy all the half-breeds and foreigners, and they were alone prevented from prosecuting their enterprise by the smallness of their party.

"The Provisional Government is ostensibly established only until the Boundary question is settled, and the United States establish their jurisdiction over the country; but there is a large party of the settlers who are disposed to declare themselves independent, as they feel that they are too far removed from the United States to be benefitted by their protection."

From Havana.

The Empresario, Capt. Collins, arrived here yesterday from Havana, bringing papers to the 5th instant. There is very little news—nothing from Mexico. The papers contain long details of a destructive fire which occurred in Matanzas on the 26th ultimo, by which an immense quantity of goods were burnt, and the richest and the finest quarter of the city was destroyed. A large number of people were houseless and destitute in consequence. Subscription lists were opened throughout the Island, and Governor General O'Donnell had subscribed a large sum for the relief of the sufferers. The Courier of last evening says—

The sum $4,000 in money was stolen at Havana, by a young clerk in a hat store. He was found secreted in the Empresario, unknown to everybody. All the money except three doubloons was found upon him, and he was immediately lodged in prison. This circumstance delayed the sailing of the brig for three hours.

The schooner Fanny, Patterson, which sailed from this port on the 14th ultimo, for Havana, was capsized in a squall in lat. 24 43, long. 86 15, when four days out, and totally lost. The captain and crew remained on the wreck four days, and were rescued from their perilous situation on the 21st ultimo, at 11 p. m. when in lat. 25 10, long. 86, by the British ship Minty, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, and British bark Jane Louden, Capt. Mathews, from Jamaica to Quebec. The Jane Louden put into Havana, and after performing seven days quarantine, landed Capt. Patterson, his mate, and two of the crew of the Fanny. Four of the seamen (the remainder of the crew) proceeded in the Elizabeth to Liverpool. Capt. Patterson and the mate of the Fanny arrived here yesterday in the Empresario.—*N. O. Tropic, 15th.*

Santa Anna is still at Havana, waiting advices as is said. He has taken a beautiful residence, nine miles from the city for four months, at the expiration of which time he expects to be permitted to return to Mexico. He is in excellent health and spirits.—*N. O. Pic. 16th.*

The Captain-General of Cuba has suddenly determined to check the slave-trade by decisive and effectual measures. It had been hitherto tolerated without the slightest attempt at its suppression. At present a vessel engaged in the slave-trade cannot enter the ports of Cuba; but the Island is very large, and its bays and harbors innumerable. You may readily divine the consequences. The kidnapped blacks are taken to some plantations along the coast, their nakedness is covered, they are kept a few days to restore their good looks, and then sent with impunity to every part of the Island.—*Cor. N. O. Bee.*

The Schooner F. A. Brown, Westbrook, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, in five days from Havana.

By this arrival we received files of papers to the 17th instant, inclusive, and a Price Current of the 12th.

We find nothing later in these papers from Mexico or Texas.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 16th inst. states that dates from Buenos Ayres to the 11th April were received at Havana on the 14th inst. It is stated that official accounts from General Urquiza announce the defeat of Rivera, the latter having suffered a loss of one thousand men and five hundred prisoners. This loss is considered very great, when it is considered that both armies consisted of only seven thousand five hundred men. In consequence of this victory, great rejoicing took place at Buenos Ayres; part of the population, headed by the chief of the police, and accompanied by music, went to congratulate President Rosas at his country seat.

General Items.

Slave Case.—The Portland Advertiser says:—"The examination of Capt. Cyrus Libby for alleged participation in the slave-trade (in the brig Porpoise) was appointed to take place on the 16th instant, before a commissioner in this city.

"We understand that in consequence of the sickness of Capt. Libby, the examination was adjourned to the 31st of the present month."

Debate on Slavery.—Messrs. Blanchard and Rice, (Clergymen,) of Cincinnati, have made arrangements for a public debate on the following question:

"Is Slaveholding in itself sinful, and the relations between master and slave a sinful relation?"

It will take place, we understand, says the Herald, in three or four weeks, or so soon as a reporter can be obtained.

Loss of Audubon's Plates by the Fire.—Amongst the losses by the great fire on Saturday last, we are sure our readers will sincerely deplore the destruction of the plates of the large and beautiful work of Audubon, the ornithologist. The edition of his costly work which has been issued, was very limited, and consequently the copies extant will be esteemed in proportion to the scarcity. After so many years of patient toil, to be thus deprived, in one short hour, of the fruits which industry merits, and his declining age requires, is a cruel fate. His loss may probably be about $15,000 on plates, which are wholly uninsured.—*New York Morning News.*

Green, the Reformed Gambler, is lecturing at Cleveland, Ohio. In a speech at a Temperance meeting he gave the following answer to one who asked him where he received his education: "Born a Buckeye, raised a Hoosier, took a lesson in Cincinnati Jail, studied and practiced gambling for twelve years on the Mississippi, and *graduated in Texas.*—*Lowell Courier.*

Transportation of Troops.—The ships Queen Victoria and Suvish, and the steamship Alabama, have been chartered to convey the United States troops now in this city to Corpus Cristi. We learn that they are to sail on Monday.—*N. O. Pic. 19th.*

☞ Two hundred and thirty horses and mules passed through Minden, La. a few days ago, on their way to Fort Jesup, for the use of the United States troops. Forty new wagons are said to be at some point on the Red River for the same destination.—*Ib.*

Delia Webster.—We learn from the Vergennes Vermonter, that this young woman, whose imprisonment in Kentucky lest winter for aiding in the escape of slaves will be remembered by all our readers, has published a full statement of all the circumstances which led to her arrest, and all the incidents which transpired during the pendency of her trial. A glance at her book, says the Vermonter, is sufficient to exculpate this unfortunate lady from any shade of guilt in any candid mind; yet she has suffered greatly from the calamity, both in reputation, in health, and in purse, having been put to an expense of some two thousand dollars.

Died.

On the 26th of Seventh month, at Port Carbon, Pa. at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Carrol, (where she went on a visit,) HANNAH R. HAWXHURST, in the 82d year of her age, relect of the late Daniel Hawxhurst, of this city.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, EDWARD BELLAMY, late of Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Mass.

NOTICES.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The members and friends of this Society are notified that its ninth annual meeting will be held on Monday, the 11th of August, at Old Kennett meeting-house, in Chester county.

It is expected that this meeting will be one of deep interest, both to the friends and the opponents of the Anti-Slavery cause. To the former, especially such as are embraced in the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, it will be particularly interesting, from the questions that will be brought before it for discussion and settlement. It is well known to all that there are certain questions, vital to the existence of the Society and the interests of the cause, on which the Abolitionists of Eastern Pennsylvania have for sometime been divided; these it is intended to submit to the meeting, for a full and fair discussion and a definitive decision: so that hereafter without distraction or internal division, the Society may devote its whole energies to the direct promotion of the common cause.

The debates to which these questions will necessarily give rise, will not only interest the members of the Society, but, by the facts and arguments bearing upon the general subject which they will naturally elicit, will, we trust, be the means of converting to our principles many who now stand entirely aloof from the Anti-Slavery enterprise. Other questions, besides, of common interest to all, will receive a due share of the Society's attention; particularly that relating to the propriety of Abolitionists continuing in fellowship with the existing pro-slavery and popular religious organizations of the day.

In addition to a general attendance of the best speakers we have in Pennsylvania, others from abroad—among whom may be mentioned Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips—will be present to take part with us in our proceedings.

A cordial invitation to attend the meeting is hereby given, not only to the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, but to the *public generally.*

By order of the Executive Committee.

E. M. DAVIS, Chairman.

HAWORTH WETHERALD, Secretary.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Are you ready, dear friends, to commence with us preparations for the Pennsylvania Fair of 1845? Warm hearts and active hands we would enlist, at this early period, that no time may be lost which might be profitably spent in this service. Information respecting what is to be done, it can scarcely be necessary to offer to those who, year by year, have been laboring side by side with us in this department of Anti-Slavery toil, and whose skill and ingenuity have been again and again proved. We want whatever liberal souls will devise,

Poetry.

From "Voice from the Fair," a little sheet published at a Fair, held in Upton in aid of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

WORDS TO THE SOUTH.

BY G. S. BURLEIGH.

On rolls the soul of Liberty
With a deep resistless tide,
From a million brave hearts welling up,
And pouring far and wide.
Let the minions of Oppression,
Howling, smite the air in wrath:
No dungeon-keep, nor dagger-blade
Can stay it in its path.
We tell you haughty Southrons,
Though every Union crack,
'Tis coming like a whirlwind's march,
And ye cannot keep it back!

There is no breeze that flutters
The leaflets of your vines,
No wave in all your river-paths,
No cloud above your pines,
No voice among your bird-songs,
Nor light in all your sky,
But is traitor to your tyrant-cause;
And Liberty's Ally.
They tell you of her coming
With a breath ye cannot stay;
Of the river-rush of chainless thought
To sweep the wrong away;

And of the cloud-like shadow
Of Freedom's Angel-wing,
The bird-notes of her songs of hope,
O'er the chained and sorrowing;
The lightnings mock the flashing
Of her indignant eye,
And the beacon-stars are glorious types
Of her sky-like majesty.

A million hearts are sending
Their life-pulse through her soul.
That with ever deep'ning volume now
Seeks river-like its goal.
Her guardians are immortal,
High truths that live unharmed;
And for her every hero slain,
Leap up an hundred, armed.

The warriors of Oppression
Have ever *shame* alone,
Whether conquered or victorious,
On the gibbet, or a throne:
But the glory of the Righteous
Is more, in their defeat,
Than of the vaunting Evil-ones
When their triumphs seem complete;
And though the Lord's Anointed
Should wear the crown of thorns,
Than theirs, no prouder coronal
A human brow adorns.

Ye may gird our living Martyrs
With iron and with stone,
And 'bar them the sweet visitings
Of the blessed air and sun;
And the holier communings
With fellow-hearts deny,
Till they seem *almost* as desolate
As the millions are who cry
In your cruel house of bondage,
To the deaf and hollow sky;
Yet the Sabbath of the spirit
Shall dawn upon them there,
And the Truth for which they suffer wrong
Shall keep them from despair.
Ye have no bolts so massy,
No walls so thick and high,
But the holy sense of Blessedness
Shall melt them from the eye;
And through their crystal 'atements
The Peace of God will come,
Till the prisoner's heart rejoices
In his glorious martyrdom.

Then light the blazing furnace,
And heat the hissing brand;
The flames which ye have kindled there
Shall fire the indignant land!
Strike deep the glowing iron
'Till the shrinking flesh consume,
Then see! yourselves have traced the red
Handwriting of your doom!
Read well those burning letters,
And know what now awaits;
They mark the "SAVIOUR OF THE SLAVE,"
They mean your SHIVERED STATES!

Now pass it, "The Slave's Saviour!"
Our watchword, through the land;
And be our "oriflamme" henceforth,
The Freeman's BRANDED HAND!
As rings that thrilling watchword
Oppression's heart shall quail,
And while that Hand is lifted up,
Our armies shall prevail.

And think ye, blinded Southrons,
Your holds are danger-proof?
See, how beneath your weaver's hand,
Grows fast the fatal woof!
That web around Oppression
Shall coil with deadlier hurt
Than round the writhing Hercules
Clung once the Centaur's shirt.
Ho! bravely drive the shuttle
That fast the woof may grow,
A *banner* for our victor march,
A *death-shroud* for the foe.
For in God's own strength victorious
The Deliverer shall be;
And though our blood feed all your land,
And flesh receive your burning brand,
The Union fall, or Union stand,
THE BONDMAN SHALL BE FREE!

A SPIRIT SONG.

This clay cold earth
Did ne'er give birth
To beings such a we:
Since time began
The Soul of Man
Has never ceased to be.

Our bodies must
All go to dust,
And in earth's breast decay:
But the freeborn soul
Defies control,
As from earth it bursts away.

Death is relief
From pain and grief,
And on the eternal road,
Which the soul must tread
O'er its bodies dead,
It bears us on to God.

Though darkness shroud
The mystic cloud
That guides us on our way;
Yet faith is near
Our hearts to cheer
With a bright and heavenly ray.

Be never faint,
Give up complaint,
Waste not your time in sighing:
But with stout heart,
"Act well your part,"
For the stung soul lives by dying.

At men's command
Ne'er move a hand,
Aught mean or vile to do;
Dismiss pretence,
With faith intense
Adhere to the good and true.

Miscellany.

MARIE;
OR
Slavery in the United States.

(Translated for the Standard)

CHAPTER IV.
Interior of an American Family.

I chose Baltimore in preference to any other American city, because I knew I should there find a friend, Daniel Nelson, to whom my family had once rendered an important service.

The day that I entered Nelson's house was the one that determined my fate. I ought therefore to make you acquainted with this American.

His first appearance was far from pleasing. His countenance was severe, his speech cold, and his manners blunt; but under this rough exterior were hidden inestimable virtues. He was just to his fellows, charitable to the needy and unfortunate, and endowed with a firmness of mind that I have never found in any other man. He also possessed one more quality which I admired the more in America, because I had so seldom seen it in France; it was that of never speaking without reflection, and never talking of things which he did not understand. Habitually calm in conversation, Nelson still had some passions, beneath the influence of which his coldness disappeared. The first was a national pride amounting to delirium: he never spoke but in the most extravagant terms of the wisdom and greatness of the American people. His second passion was hatred: he detested the English. Finally, he was a zealous sectary of the Presbyterian communion, and cherished in his heart a sentiment akin to enmity against Catholics and Unitarians; reproaching the first with believing everything, and the last with believing nothing.

I observed in the character of Nelson another feature which struck me: though he lived in a community where everybody had slaves, he would never own one. He had bought two negroes in Virginia, whom he hastened to set free on their arrival in Maryland, and whom he retained as domestics. One of them, named Ovasco, felt for his master an attachment resembling worship, of which, at a later period, I marvelled at the consequences.

Having been many years settled in Baltimore, Nelson occupied a high social position in that city. At first he found in commerce a fruitful source of wealth and reputation. Then he maintained a brilliant retinue; upon a splendid equipage, his arms were emblazoned, with this motto: "*Ubi libertas, ibi patria.*" The same inscription was engraved upon his seal, with the addition—"*John Nelson*, 1631." It was the name of the head of his family, and the date of his emigration to America. Nelson took pleasure in speaking of this ancient origin, and of those of his ancestors, who had left a name in American recollections.

Meanwhile, ambitious thoughts entered his mind; and he then sedulously avoided all appearance of luxury and wealth, in order to make himself popular, and secure his election to the Legislature of Maryland. He had before obtained successfully all the titles to which an influential citizen of the United States can aspire; being a member of the Historical Society;—President of the Bible Society,—of the Temperance Society,—of the Colonization Society,—Inspector of the Penitentiary and the House of Refuge; and moreover an Anti-Mason. [*To this passage are appended some very interesting notes, which we forbear for the present to translate, as they do not modify the text.*]

He had for a long time aspired to be a member of Congress; but having been defeated in the last election, he abandoned his political pretension, and turning his thoughts to another object, he became the minister of a Presbyterian Church.

When I reached Nelson's house, I found him in company with his two children, George and Maria. The first, at the age of twenty, bore upon his high forehead the impress of a firm and noble character. His upright soul was painted in his frank countenance. I felt drawn towards him from the first, and he towards me. Speedily the strictest friendship justified our mutual sympathy.

His sister, younger than he, seemed to me to possess brilliant beauty; but at the time of my arrival, I scarcely had opportunity for more than the merest perception of it. She never went into society, and I was entirely occupied with it; and I seldom met her at her father's house, for I did not seek his society.

I afterwards learned to appreciate Nelson and his family; but I must confess, the rigor of his principles at first repelled me. He retained in all their austerity, the morals of the New England Puritans. [*Here should follow an interesting note on the philanthropy, the politics, and the crimes and misdemeanors, punishable with fine and imprisonment in New England and the other States. It is interesting to an American, familiar as its statistics are, from the reflected light it throws on us from the author's own mind. It is curious and interesting to see what the French traveller thinks is strange.*] Morning and evening, his children and his domestics being assembled, he prayed with them. Each meal was in like manner preceded by an invocation, in which he besought heaven to bless the provisions set upon the table.

When Sunday came it was a day of mental collectedness and piety. The least amusement was interdicted, and the time not spent in religious exercises, passed silently in reading and meditating upon the Bible.

This rigid observance of the holy day was the same throughout the city; yet Nelson never ceased to charge Baltimore with irreligion and impiety. "Maryland," said he, "is far behind New England,—that natural land of religion and good morals. But the principles of morality are every day relaxing in this country, and New England herself is not proof against the general corruption. Would you believe it," he continued, with an accent of deep grief, "that they no longer stop persons who travel on the Sabbath, and that the mail itself, containing the despatches of the General Government, is carried on the Lord's day! If this fatal course is not arrested, all is over, not only with our private, but with our public morals. No morality without religion! no religion without Christianity."

As he saw in the expression of my face much less indignation than astonishment,—"I know," he added, "that France is a land of immorality. All the evil comes of papacy. The Catholics have so enveloped Christianity in forms, that they have lost sight of the moral principle that constitutes its soul. But the work of reformation will go on. France will be religious when she once becomes Protestant."

This ardent zeal for spiritual things was allied in the mind of Nelson with sentiments of an entirely different nature. His love of money was incontestable. After having talked to us of the interest of his church, and of his religious meditations, it was seldom that he did not engage in some discussion upon the best system of banking, on discounts, the tariff, canals, and railroads. His words, his recollection of trade and gain, denoted a passion for wealth which, pushed to a certain point, must be deemed cupidity. Singular mixture of noble inclinations, and low desires! I have everywhere found this contrast in the United States. These two opposite principles struggle incessantly with each other in American society. One is the source of integrity, the other of bad faith.

Surrounded by thoughts and feelings entirely new to me, my first impression was one of repugnance; and persuaded that this narrow space was not a true type of American society, I resolved, a few days after my arrival, to see Nelson as rarely as possible, without being wanting in politeness; and to seek in the world at large, into which I would strive to launch out, connections which should better suit my taste.

Nelson's son George, who had from the first day won my heart, presented me to the most distinguished people of the city. During the day, we visited, together, the city, its public institutions, and its monuments. We attended political assemblies; we penetrated to the clubs; the environs of the city furnished us with charming promenades. I admired above all the Bay of Baltimore, which reminded me of that of Naples. Every view of it was to me as a remembrance. Often abandoning my boat to the caprice of the wind, and my soul to its own reveries, I seemed, by the help of the illusions of the senses, and the treachery of the memory, to breathe again beneath the beautiful sky of Italy. Sometimes a column of black vapor from the sides of a vessel, rising in the air, and becoming visible on the horizon above the summit of a mountain, from which it seemed to ascend, represented to my sight the smoking crater of Vesuvius. From whence came this inclination to recall the memory of a land which had afforded me so little of joy, and so much of anxiety? Is it not because a secret charm conceals itself amid the sufferings of the past? The consciousness of having overcome them remains with us; and when one is still unfortunate, it is a consolation to think of the woes that have ceased to exist.

At night I sought, with George, amusement and pleasure in the brilliant réunions of society. It was the season of festivity, and balls and concerts succeeded each other without interruption.

I cast an eager and impatient glance over this society that is so much talked of in Europe, and so little understood. I seemed to see at the first view, that I should not find there what I sought.

The United States are perhaps of all people, the one whose direction gives least glory to its rulers. No one has the responsibility of guiding it; it has to go alone. The administration of affairs belongs to none in an especial manner. It is the work of all. Effort is universal, and any specific impulse would injure the general movement. In this country, political ability is not shown by acting, but by abstinence from action, and by leaving things to work themselves out.

It is doubtless a grand spectacle—that of a whole people self-moved and self-governed; but nowhere are individuals so insignificant.

I venture to affirm, also, that no country is so much a stranger as the United States to the great enterprises and the political crises, which bring into bold relief the individual merit of a man, his genius, his superiority to his fellow-citizens. The Americans have no wars to sustain, because they have no neighbors: and the country is subject to no internal disturbances, because there are no parties.*

What chances of distinction remain when the country needs salvation neither from anarchy nor from foreign invasion?

But the United States are doing great things, notwithstanding. The inhabitants are subduing the wilderness, and bearing European civilization even to the depths of the wildest solitudes.

They are stretching themselves over half a hemisphere. Their vessels bear their names and their wealth to every shore. But these great results are the fruit of a thousand partial struggles that no superior mind directs; of a thousand inferior capacities that call in the aid of no higher intellect.

This uniformity which reigns in the political world, is equally found in social life. Men have but one object in their relations with each other—wealth; one single idea in forming them—that of being mutually enriched. The passion for money is born among the Americans with the understanding, and brings in its train the coldness of calculation, and the dryness of figures. It grows, is developed and established in their souls, and torments them unceasingly, as a burning fever shakes and devours the feeble body of which it takes possession. Money is the god of the United States, as Glory is the god of France, or Love the god of Italy.

It is self-interest, and not morality, which makes the Americans the friends of regularity. They pursue fortune with gravity.

They are not virtuous; they are only orderly. Society in the United States chills enthusiasm without inspiring respect.

Not greatly charmed by this first glimpse, I quitted the world and its amusements. I resolved thoroughly to study, in retirement, the customs and the institutions of a people whose drawing-rooms showed me nothing but the superficies. Tired of motion and noise, I wished to be alone, and felt myself drawn to Nelson by the very austerity of manners which had at first repelled me.

At the moment when my reflections upon America had occasioned in me a feeling of dejection, by convincing me of a fresh deception, and while I again saw fleeing away before me the object of my hope, a passion, whose power I had not suspected, was about to take possession of my soul.

I had never loved in Europe, and after having seen the women of America, I no longer dreaded the dominion of a sentiment that I had ever looked upon as a weakness, and an obstacle to great designs. But a tender inclination was destined to re-unite the broken ties of my existence, and was about to become the absorbing interest of my life.

CHAPTER V.
Maria.

I had seen the daughter of Nelson every day since my arrival at Baltimore, but I did not know her. Though I perceived her beauty, I knew nothing of her heart; and indeed had hardly heard her voice. She treated me with a coldness which seemed to me to pass the ordinary limits of womanly reserve. Still I could not take offence at it, seeing her equally indifferent to the world and its pleasures. Endowed with that enchantment of personal beauty, which gives to women so great an empire, she never tried its power. There was in her reserve something more than humility; it was almost abasement; and if innocence had not been written on her brow, one might have thought that some remorseful pang of conscience caused her a secret feeling of degradation.

Having just quitted the American drawing-rooms, I was so completely satiated with coquetry, that simplicity and artlessness were the more likely to charm me. She pleased me all the more, that she showed no desire to do so. Very soon, my awakened attention discovered in her talents and virtues so rare, that I could not account for my former indifference; and, discovering under the roof of my host this treasure that I had at first failed to perceive, I began to compassionate the prudence that seeks happiness at a distance while its source is near at hand.

Nelson and his son gave the whole day to their respective affairs. Maria devoted it to some secret care, of which I could not for a long time penetrate the mystery. In the evening, at the tea-hour, we always met. Then Nelson read to us, with emphasis, the newspaper articles, in which America was praised without stint or measure. Every day I heard him repeat that General Jackson was the greatest man of the age, New-York the most beautiful city in the world, the capitol the most magnificent palace in the universe, and the Americans the first people on earth. By dint of reading these exaggerations, he had ended in believing them. Every American has an infinity of flatterers. They flatter him because he is sovereign: he swallows all their flatteries because he is people. His annual courtiers are those who, at the period of election, burn incense, in order to obtain his vote for office. His daily courtiers are the newspapers; who, in order to gain money and subscribers, pay him each morning the grossest adulations. More than once in the course of our conversations, I had occasion to learn that, praise his country as heartily as you may, an American is never fully satisfied. Any discretion in approbation is nothing but criticism: restriction in eulogy is an injury. If you would have him think you just, you must be wanting to truth.

These conversations, in which I never could satisfy the demands of American pride, always embarrassed me. I was impatient to have them terminate, because they were generally followed by more agreeable intercourse; but I was often obliged to wait long for them to end. They never chat in the United States as they do in France; the American always discusses. He knows nothing of that method of glancing lightly over the surface of questions, in a circle of several persons, by which each one has his word, bright or dull, light or heavy; where one ends what another begun, and everything is secured but profundity. In America they do not trust to wit and fancy—they reason; therefore conversation is never general, but is confined to two at a time. In conformity to this practice, Maria and George were strangers to my discussions with Nelson, while he took no part in the conversations that I afterwards had with George or Maria. Nelson habitually begun the evening by asking his daughter if any new work had appeared; for in the United States the men do not read; they have no time for it; the women have the charge of this duty. They give an account of all the publications, literary and political, either to their fathers or to their husbands, and put them in a condition to talk of matters as though they knew something about them. Then Nelson would ask Maria for some music.

The young girl felt some constraint at my presence; still, as her father never listened, she might have thought I should not be more attentive. In general when the music begins in American drawing-rooms, it is the signal for conversation. I confess that I felt at first, but little curiosity to listen to Maria. Americans are, for the most part, like automatons at the piano. They take lessons three months—they learn by heart a waltz or a quadrille; and when asked to play, they run to the piano, and run over hastily and without prelude, the little they have gained, like children who have learned a fable, and deal it out to all comers without understanding it.

All the women learn music, but scarcely one feels it. It is not a taste with them but a fashion. "We love music, as children love noise," said an American to me. If some harmony should unfold in this insensible crowd, it is stifled at once in the cold and lifeless atmosphere which surrounds it, as a sound expires in its birth, where there is no echo.

What was my surprise when I heard the voice of Maria mingle in touching harmony, sometimes with the brilliant tones of the harp,—sometimes with the soft modulations of the piano: when I witnessed the ease and grace of her execution upon both.

If, after having traversed dry and monotonous wilds, or wide deserts of sand under a burning sun, the traveller meets by accident a fresh valley where flows a murmuring river, where the smiling verdure intoxicates his senses with its perfume, and shelters him with its thick shadows, he stops enchanted by the lovely spot, rests there with delight, and feeling new strength animate his limbs, and fresh joy fill his heart, he thinks he has found in this little space, all the treasures and all the beauties of nature.

Such was the impression that I experienced when I heard, amid the coldness of American society, the sound of a touching melody.

Everything is comprehended in beautiful music: imagination, poesy, enthusiasm, sensibility, might of genius, tenderness of heart, song of glory, sigh of love!

Harmony causes reverie, but it is not an idle dreaming. Those sounds which ring in my ear, have no material form;—they are something more than thought, and yet they are not words. Music is a mysterious voice which addresses itself only to the soul. What is the meaning of its language? I cannot tell; but I understand it.

My passion for music is not merely a frivolous taste: I have reason to love it. I owe to it the only happy memories that remain to me; and we above all need memory, when we are happy only in the past. Every day effaces some recollection from my mind; still there are events that I shall never forget: they are those which are called to mind by music. There exists within me such a connection between the musical note and the contemporaneous fact, that with the tone I take up again the idea. Sometimes the chorus of an old national song will carry me swiftly back to my own land; again I seem to stand on the paternal hearth; again I see my beloved mother; once more I feel her embrace, and my eyes are wet with tears.

Often at Baltimore, Maria sung a song, the mere remembrance of which agitates my soul.

Sometimes she improvised; and then an indescribable faculty was shown in her. This young girl, so simple and retiring, suddenly became grand and imperious. She compelled in others the emotion which animated herself. She and her instrument seemed one; the notes were but the echoes of her voice. I feared lest her soul might depart in the rapture of her enthusiasm. She united at once the genius which creates, the talent which executes, and the grace which embellishes.

In listening to Maria, I felt that there still existed in my heart a source of sweet joy and of lively impressions which till then I had never felt.

As soon as I could escape from Nelson, I used to approach his daughter. Not far from her sat George, watching her silently, in an ecstacy of tenderness and admiration. His friendship for his sister was very touching, and was more powerful than all his other emotions.

For a long time Maria seemed annoyed by the communication which had begun to be established between her and myself. She sought to make our conversations infrequent and interrupted. She was above all troubled by my expressions of enthusiasm. The uneasiness she manifested was not the pretence of false modesty, which repels eulogy that it may gain new praise; her pain was too great to be feigned. While I applauded, her look ever seemed to say; "your admiration would quickly cease, if you knew who I am."

How can I retrace to you the emotions of those evenings which passed without noise or show, in the modest interior of a virtuous family, where I felt springing up within me the germ of the most violent, as well as the sweetest passion that ever had reigned in my soul.

Maria had just attained her eighteenth year. All her features taken together, composed a charming harmony; a mingling of all tones, energetic and tender, but in which the sweet notes prevailed. Her expression was melancholy, and touching as a dream of love; yet you might see in her large, dark, lustrous eyes, a gleam of that burning sun which scorches the climate of the Antilles. Her forehead seemed bending beneath, I knew not what of sorrow, and her graceful figure was sustained by her natural dignity, as the light frigate balances itself gently on the wave which bears it up.

She united in herself everything which pleases in American women, without any of the shadows which dim the lustre of their virtues. One might have taken her for a European of ardent passion, and lively imagination;—Italian by her senses, French by her heart; and this girl, an American in her reason, lived in the bosom of a moral and religious society!

I had seen tears fall from her eyes, at the recital of a generous action; at the sorrowful voice of the unhappy; at the charm of a touching harmony; but a fortunate chance soon showed me the goodness of her heart.

* The author here explains that he means, that no parties can exist in the European sense of the term; because, in the United States, all are agreed as to the fundamental principle of the Government—popular sovereignty; and in the form of Government—republicanism. Parties in America are at the bottom, merely personal quarrels, hidden under the cloak of public welfare.

From "Voice from the Fair."

AGRIPPA HULL.

BY MRS. FOLLEN.

In the village of Stockbridge, lives a black man by the name of Agrippa Hull, who served in the revolutionary war. At the close of it he was honorably discharged, in testimony of which he shows a certificate signed by General Washington. He was for some years the servant of General Kosciusko, of whose generous and humane character he speaks with love and admiration.

Agrippa has an uncommonly fine head, and is remarkable for his excellent understanding and good character. By his industry he has become possessed of a valuable farm, which, at the age of seventy-six, he cultivated himself. He is eminent for his piety, and those who have heard him speak at conference meeting, which he is in the habit of attending with his white neighbors, say that in prayer he is distinguished for fervor and eloquence, and peculiar originality and richness of his language.

The acuteness and wisdom of his views upon most subjects, and the wit and force of his illustrations, make his conversation so impressive, that you remember what he has said, long after you have parted from him. During an interview of perhaps half an hour, I was so struck, with his remarks, that as soon as he left me, I wrote down his very words, without any alteration or embellishment.

When I expressed to Agrippa my opinion upon the subject of prejudice against color, he said "When there is a flock of sheep, and some black ones among them, I always think that if they behave well, they have as good a right to be fed as the white ones.—God will not ask what is our color, but what has been our conduct. The Almighty made all colors. If we find fault with the work, we find fault with the workman. His works are all good. A black, ugly bottle may have just as good spirits in it as the cut-glass decanter. It is not the covers of the book, but what the book contains is the question. Many a good book has dark covers. Which is the worst, the white black man, or the black white man?

"When a white man says any hard thing to me about my color, I tell him I pity him; and I ask him which is the worst, to be black outside or in. When a black man is treated ill by a white man, and he bears it patiently, and only pities him, I think that he has a chance to take a very high place over the white man."

"Once," said Agrippa, "when I was a servant to a gentleman who was very overbearing and haughty, we both went to the same church. One Sunday, a mulatto gentleman by the name of Haynes preached. When we came out of meeting, my master said to me, "Well Agrippa, how do you like nigger preaching?"

"Sir," I answered, "he was half black and half white; I liked my half; how did you like yours?"

Upon the assertion that the slaveholders cannot abolish slavery, Agrippa said, "No one can say he is obliged to do wrong. When the drunkard says he cannot live without spirit, I tell him to take temperate things for a while, and see if he is not better. It is his will that is in fault. There is no necessity to do wrong. God never makes us do wrong.

He put his hand upon a little boy's head and said, "I love children; I love to see them well brought up. It is a good thing to feed the minds of children."

When speaking of the Abolitionists, he said, "It may be a great while before the Abolitionists can succeed in their purpose; but they will do great good to the black man, by inducing them to keep down their bad feelings, knowing that help will come at last. The Abolitionists have the great happiness of working for a cause in which they know that they have God on their side."

In a cause the merit of which depends upon the question whether the black man is a man, no further testimony is needed than the remarks of Agrippa; and what greater encouragement can the Abolitionists desire than that contained in his words, "God is on their side."

Deferred Items.

Green Sentenced to be Hung.

By an Extra of the Troy Budget, we learn that the arguments of counsel in the case of Henry G. Green, charged with murdering his wife, closed on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, when the case was submitted to the jury in a lucid charge by Judge Parker. At 3 o'clock, P. M. the jury returned a verdict of GUILTY. The District Attorney moved the pronouncement of sentence. Mr. Pierson asked a suspension of sentence, to enable the defence to submit some questions of law to a higher tribunal. The Court rejected the application, and called the prisoner to stand up.

JUDGE PARKER—Henry G. Green, stand up.

The prisoner rose, pale, but preserving the same fixed and imperturbable look which he had maintained through the whole trial.

JUDGE—Have you anything to say why the judgment of the law should not now be pronounced upon you?

GREEN—faintly—"Not guilty."

JUDGE—That is adding nothing to what has been said before. The plea was put in for you by your Counsel, and the issue has been tried with every advantage on your part. You have had the advantage of very distinguished counsel, whose endeavors have been unremitting to secure your acquittal. You have had the aid of rich and powerful friends—friends of high respectability and character, who have secured you every opportunity of presenting your whole case to the jury, fully and fairly.

Notwithstanding this, an intelligent and honest jury have found you guilty, and it is not to be denied that there is no individual who has heard this trial, that does not concur fully in the righteousness of that verdict. Your case, in all its aspects, exceeds in enormity any of which I have ever heard. It will, no doubt, stand out on the page of history as the most criminal, awful case of murder that ever came before a court and jury.

You murdered her deliberately. You murdered the woman whom you had sworn but one short week, I may say but four days before, to cherish through life. The woman whose destiny had been placed in your keeping, in less than one week after marriage, you deliberately poisoned. You pursued your design, day and night, repeating the deadly potion from time to time, until she expired, and thus added to the crime of murder, the black crime of perjury, for you violated the most solemn vow, taken at the altar.

Was it ever known that so interesting and holy a relation as that of man and wife, has been followed thus soon by a result so shocking and painful to all the feelings of our nature? Now, the law pronounces your sentence. You are to be executed—cut off in the prime of life, or rather just as you are entering on life—where you had rich and powerful friends to aid you—when you might have been respected—but from which you are to be cut off and consigned to an early grave. And those friends who have stood by you, will not share in the disgrace that awaits you. They have been disgraced more by your foul deed than by the ignominious execution which the law has provided for you.

We shall give you the extent of time, nearly, which the statute authorizes you to live. And this, that you may have opportunity to prepare for the fate which awaits you, and that if errors have been committed in the course of the trial, your Counsel may avail themselves of it. But it is proper to say to you, that the Court have no idea that you can hope for any relief.

You have had the advantage of every doubt which has arisen or which has been started during your trial. You should banish, therefore, from your mind all hopes of pardon or of a new trial, for there can be no doubt that you will be executed. You must not flatter yourself, therefore, with hopes that cannot be realized. You should immediately set about the work of preparation for death. Your friends that have stood by you through this trial, will, no doubt, see that you have every means to aid you in realizing your situation, and of leading your mind to the contemplation of the heinous nature of the crime you have committed, and the importance of preparation for your final account.

It is not necessary that I should say more to you. To one whose heart is so hardened, as the facts in this case show, nothing that I could say would be of any avail, either to affect or improve.

It is the judgment of the law, that on Wednesday, the 10th of September next, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck till you be dead.

Mr. Sheriff, remove the prisoner.

The Virginia Reprieve.—It appears that the reprieve, by Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, of the two slaves, Harry and Sally, condemned to death as *particeps criminis* in a recent attempt to murder their mistress, and in relation to which reprieve an indignation meeting was held by the people of Campbell county a few weeks ago, was not granted without good cause. The reasons for his decision, given by Gov. McDowell, are stated in these words: "And whereas, it is the opinion of the Executive that the testimony *on record* is not so conclusive as not to admit of a doubt, and a *strong one*, of their guilt, and that therefore it is *safest*, and in strict conformity with *justice*, that the sentence of death should be commuted," &c.

We "Pay for Heating the Poker."—Ready and anxious as our Government has been to pay any and every claim that Texas preferred, there were, it seems, a few items overlooked during the Washington negotiation. These were recently brought to the consideration of our Chargé, Mr. DONELSON, by President JONES. Among them are the expenses attending the election of Delegates, and the expenses of the Convention, which was elected and met to ratify the Treaty of Annexation. Mr. DONELSON, of course, assures President JONES that this will be attended to at Washington; that we are so anxious to marry Texas, that we not only take her dowerless, but in debt, and pay the bridal expenses. All this might be endured if we were "marrying into a decent family,"—if our betrothed were either beautiful, accomplished, virtuous, of half white. To drop the metaphor, we take Texas with her War, Slavery, Debt, &c. and then pay her travelling expenses, board, tavern, and julep bills. If there are any other forgotten items—any charge for washing, "mending pantaloons," &c. bring them on. The National Treasury is open to any and all demands made as the price of Texas Annexation.—*Eve. Journal.*

Testimonies against Slavery.—The General Conference of Congregational Ministers of Maine adopted the following minute by a vote nearly unanimous:

"The General Conference of Maine has seen with surprise and grief, the report adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their recent session in Cincinnati. The document appears in view of the Conference, to be directly at variance with a former report made by the General Assembly on the same subject in 1818, and to be intended as a justification of the system of Slavery now existing in the Southern States, by an appeal to the Scriptures, and contains nothing which looks, however remotely, to its overthrow; but is fitted to produce the impression that this system is justified by the Word of God, and therefore not to be abolished. The Conference deem it therefore a duty, publicly to express their dissent from these proceedings of a body with which they have so long maintained fraternal intercourse."

The Quinnebaug Universalist Association, at its late meeting in Bolton, Mass. adopted the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, it is the duty of all those who believe in the ultimate reign of truth and grace, by Jesus Christ, to bear faithful testimony against the prominent and flagrant sins of the land, and both by precept and example, labor to promote the cause of God and humanity with singleness of heart: Therefore,

Resolved, That this association deem it their duty as Christians and philanthropists, to enter a solemn protest against the sin of slaveholding as it now exists in the slave States of this Union, as a gross immorality, combining covetousness and extortion in their worst forms, as in direct violation of the law of God.

Education of Colored Men.—Rev Mr. Gardner, of Philadelphia, a colored Presbyterian clergyman, lately wrote to President Labaree, of Middlebury College, to inquire whether four colored students could gain admittance in that institution. President L. replied that there was no obstacle to their reception, if they were qualified.—*Tribune.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
(Second Edition.)

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new work on Capital Punishment. By Charles Spear. It contains a variety of thrilling and instructive anecdotes; also, all the capital offenses in every State in the Union; and a speech from O'Connell on the subject. Also, several instances of the execution of the *innocent*. Facts are drawn from history and observation, and the entire scripture ground has been examined. The work is embellished with a fine engraving. Price, 62 1-2 cents.

Education and Industry!

THE Northampton Association of Education and Industry have appropriated a suitable tenement for the accommodation of 15 or 20 boarding pupils. They will be members of a family, under the care of the Director of Education, assisted by his wife, and other teachers, and will be subject to the same treatment and regulations as pupils who are members of the association. The name of the association indicates the idea of culture, towards the realization of which our efforts will be directed. Systematic, habitual industry is deemed indispensable to education, which should aim at the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious tendencies in active, practical life.

We shall consider $100 a year as an equivalent for instruction and board; from which a suitable deduction will be made when a pupil comes for several years. The year will commence on the 1st of May, next, and will have no fixed and entire vacation. Pupils will be received for a year at any time.

O. MACK, *Director of Education.*
BROUGHTON MEADOWS,
Northampton, April 14, 1844.

FREE CALICOES!

JUST received, 1 case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine shirting muslins; together with a large assortmen of other free dry goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. CHARLES WISE,
Northwest corner Arch and Fifth streets.
Philadelphia, 8th, mo. 17th 1843. tf.

Graham House, New Arrangement.

ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public, that he has enlarged his Boarding Establishment, known as the
GRAHAM HOUSE, 63 BARCLAY STREET,
by adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent Boarders on the most favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desiring a quiet home, and freedom from the fumes of Alcohol and Tobacco, are invited to patronize this house. The vegetable system will be strictly adhered to, but a table will be served for those who prefer a mixed diet. Croton shower and warm baths free.
October 17. ROSWELL GOSS.

Associated Agency.

Central Office, 20 *Wall Street*, (*basement*,) *New-York.*

THE attention of persons who are desirous of improving their condition in life, is respectfully invited to the following great bargains now offered in this office.

864 acres of land with improvements, in Lyonsdale, Lewis Co. N. Y. 40 miles north of Utica, with half of the immense water-power of High Falls, on Black River a large and never-failing stream, with sixty feet fall, with a saw-mill in operation. The whole, or a part will be sold. Price for the whole only $12,000.

A farm of 750 acres of the best quality of land in Frederick Co. Virginia, 40 miles from Washington City, in a high state of cultivation, with superior buildings, including stock and farming utensils, for $25,000.

3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, &c. for $37,500.

A large portion of the Town of Mount Carmel, Wabash Co. Illinois, with extensive tracts of land in the vicinity, including two villages, with Houses, Lots, Ferries Coal-Banks, and an abundance of water-power. Water communication by way of the lakes to New-York, and by the Mississippi to New Orleans.

A part of the town of Toolesborough, Louisa Co. Iowa, on the River Mississippi, with several thousand acres of land adjoining.

8,660 acres of first-rate rolling land in Lincoln Co. Missouri, on the Mississippi. 1,000 acres Prarie, the balance timbered land. Price $5,000.

20,000 acres of excellent farming-land, very favorably situated in Hampshire Co. Virginia, at $2 an acre.

40,000 acres of choice selected land in Michigan, at $1 an acre.

2 500 acres of land in West Tennessee, Perry Co. will be sold, a great bargain.

60,000 acres, in Fentriss Co. Tennessee, in tracts varying from 1,000 to 5,000 acres each, of good farming land with Iron, Coal, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Copperas, and water-power.

214,000 acres in Washington, Green, Cock, Sevier and Blount counties, Tennessee, at 25 cents an acre. On these lands are Iron, Bituminous Coal, Fine Clay for Pottery, Feldspar, Quartz, Lime, Alum, and an inexhaustible supply of water-power.

Several of the above tracts of land are peculiarly adapted to the settlement of industrial Associations.

Also, for sale in this office, a great variety of Farms, Mills, Houses, Town-Lots, &c. in the different Counties of the States of New-York and New Jersey, and in all the Western States and Territories, at the lowest market prices, and with warranted title.

Having 26 Branch offices in the West, 9 in New England, and 4 in Europe, our Associated Agency offers the greatest facilities to persons wishing to buy, sell, or exchange Real Estate. All such are invited to command our services.

A principal object of the Association is, to put in practical operation a plan, by which persons wishing to purchase Real Estate of any description, may, with the least possible delay, trouble, or expense, be informed where they can find property for sale, adapted to their circumstances and wants; and by which the seller and, the buyer may be brought together, to make such transactions as may be mutually beneficial.

We have already a rich Register of property for sale to which we invite the attention of those who wish to purchase Real Estate of any description, or in any part of the country.

We also conduct an Agency for non-resident proprietors of Western Lands.

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Agency for procuring Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

BUFFUM & Co.
Basement Office, 20 Wall Street
November 28, 1844.—tf.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE.
No. 31, North Fifth street.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, will be issued regularly from this office, on Thursday of every week.

TERMS—the same as in New-York; i. e. $2,00 a year if paid in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months. $10,00, in advance, will pay for six copies for one year sent to one address; and $30,00 will pay for twenty copies.

A full assortment of anti-slavery publications is kept constantly on hand. Also, a handsome variety of miscellaneous books, and useful and fancy stationery.

All letters relating to the business of the office should be directed to *J. Miller McKim*, No. 31 North Fifth st.

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